

# THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913.

PRICE

THREEPENOE.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.  
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

COURSE OF TWO LECTURES on 'FLORENTINE TRAGEDIES.'  
(1) 'The Exile and Return of The Burning of Savonarola,' by EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq., beginning on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock. Course Half-Guinea.  
TWO LECTURES on 'HUMPHREY INTERNAL COMBUSTION PUMPS,' by H. A. HUMPHREY, Esq., beginning on SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 o'clock. Half-a-Guinea.

## Exhibitions.

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TWO SCHOLARSHIPS IN FINE ART, each of the annual value of 30/-, will be offered for competition in June, 1913. These Scholarships are open to Men and Women, and are tenable at the College for One Year, with possible extension for a second year. Entries must be sent in by JUNE 18, 1913.

AN EXAMINATION for TWO SCHOLARSHIPS IN MUSIC, each of the value of about 20/- per annum, will be held at the College for One Year, beginning in July, 1913. The Scholarships are open to Men and Women. Candidates must offer Singing, Pianoforte, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, or Organ as a principal subject. Entries must be sent in by JULY 6, 1913.

Further particulars of the above and of other Scholarships and Exhibitions, and prospectuses of the College, may be obtained from the Registrar, University College, Reading.

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Applications are invited up to JUNE 1 for the EDMUND ROSCOE POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP IN HISTORY, value 50/-, renewable for a second year, and open to British Subjects, Men and Women, who have passed through an Academic Course in History. Further particulars can be obtained from

THE REGISTRAR.

## SOMERVILLE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.—An election will be held this Saturday, May 12, 1913, for a Research Fellowship for the year 1913-14, for three years. Candidates must send their names, three references, and a statement of their proposed Research, before MAY 20, to Miss H. L. LORIMER, Somerville College. The Fellowship is open to all Women who (1) have resided two years in Oxford and obtained Honours in some University Examination by October 1 next; or (2) have taken Honours at Cambridge or Trinity College, Dublin. Further conditions can be learnt on application to Miss LORIMER.

## NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Mary Anne Ewart Trust Fund invite applications from past or present members of Newnham College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 150/-, for purposes of study, to be awarded in JUNE 1913.

Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to Miss CLOUGH, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

## SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS open to Boys under 15 on August 1 will be held on JULY 15 and following days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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THE PROFESSORSHIP OF LOGIC and METAPHYSICS will become VACANT on OCTOBER 1, 1913. The salary attached to the office is 600/- per annum, with a supplement and certain benefits under the pension scheme.

Applications must be received by the Secretary on or before JUNE 1, 1913. The conditions as to remuneration and terms of appointment may be obtained from JOHN M. FINNEGAN, Secretary. N.B.—Direct or indirect canvassing of individual senators or curators will be considered a disqualification.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE CURATORS of the TAYLOR INSTITUTION will proceed, at the time of the Annual Term, to the election of a LECTURER IN GERMAN for Michaelmas Term, 1913. The appointment in the first instance will be for Three Years, with an annual stipend of 150/-, inclusive of any fees paid for attendance at his Lectures and Classes. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by testimonials, should be sent to the CURATOR, THE TAYLOR INSTITUTION, Oxford, on or before THURSDAY, May 29. Printed details of the duties of Taylorian Lecturers may be obtained from the Librarian of the Institution.

## WESTMINSTER TRAINING COLLEGE.

### LECTURERSHIPS IN CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

Owing to the appointment of Dr. T. M. Lowry to the post of Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, there will be a VACANCY in the above College in SEPTEMBER next in the LECTURERSHIP IN CHEMISTRY. Commencing salary 250/- per annum (non-resident).

There will also be a VACANCY in SEPTEMBER in the LECTURERSHIP IN PHYSICS AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS. Commencing salary 150/- Residence optional.

Candidates for the above posts should be Graduates in Honours in Chemistry or Physics of a British or German University.

Further particulars and forms of application (which must be returned not later than MAY 10) can be obtained of THE PRINCIPAL, 130, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.

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April 30, 1913.

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## COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the following positions:-

LONDON DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON). ASSISTANT LECTURER (Woman). The candidate appointed will be expected to take part in the Art training of the students, and also to assist in the supervision and guidance of the students in some Study, History, and English in the College Demonstration and Practice Schools. The salary will be 150/- a year, rising to 170/- by yearly increments of 10/-.

LONDON COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PECKHAM. (1) ASSISTANT MISTRESS specially qualified to teach Geography. Candidate must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, and should possess a Diploma in Geography. In special cases the Degree qualification may be relaxed. Candidates must also have had previous teaching experience. Salary 150/- to 170/- according to qualifications, and increasing in accordance with the Council's higher scale of salary. (2) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Cookery and Needlework. Salary 120/- fixed.

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CLAPHAM TRAINING COLLEGE—LECTURER (Woman). The person appointed will be required to Lecture in Botany and Physiology, to teach Drawing, and to take part in the training of the Students in training. Commencing salary 150/- to 160/- according to previous experience, rising to 200/- by yearly increments of 10/-.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, G.C., whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1913. Every communication must be marked "H.4" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment. No candidate will be eligible for appointment in a College or School of which a relative is a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of such College or School.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

April 23, 1913.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for inclusion in the panel of EXAMINERS in (1) Arithmetic and Mathematics; (2) English and General Knowledge; (3) History; (4) Geography; (5) German; (6) Needlework; (7) Chemistry. Some of the Examinations will be for Children and some for older Students or Adults.

Applications are also invited for inclusion in the panel of ASSISTANTS to be appointed for the London County Scholarship Examination, which consists of a Paper in Arithmetic and a Paper in English suitable for Children of 11 years of age.

Applications must be on the official form G.12 to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, rates of payment, &c., by sending a stamped addressed envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by SATURDAY, May 10, 1913. Every communication must be marked "G.3" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council. Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

April 19, 1913.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary, Kent Education Committee. Carlton House, Westminster, S.W. April 23, 1913.

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HERBERT REED, Secretary. Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland, April 23, 1913.



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## LITERATURE



*Rambles in Kent.* By J. Charles Cox. (Methuen & Co.)

"MANY COUNTIES, I believe, are called the Garden of England, as well as Surrey," said the heroine of 'Emma' to the insufferable Mrs. Elton, who had "never heard any county but Surrey called so." In our days Kent is certainly more often thus distinguished than any other county, and so far as fruit, nuts, and hops go to make a garden, the Kentish claim is difficult to overthrow. But it is not in its horticultural aspect that this delightful region is chiefly regarded here.

Those readers who know Dr. Cox's book on that other "Garden of England," his 'Rambles in Surrey,' will not need to be told that he does not write merely for the lover of the country or the casual tourist, but also for those who take a serious pleasure in the archaeology and history—ecclesiastical, military, and civil—of the places they visit. He has long been intimately acquainted with Kent, and no one better than he can make us understand in few words the interest of such ancient centres of industry as Maidstone and Canterbury, and such settlements of seafaring or land-tilling folk as Sandwich and Folkestone, Eynsford and Tenterden.

Roughly, the method adopted by this admirably equipped explorer is, first, to go round the entire circumference near to the Thames, the sea, Sussex, and Surrey; next, to go through the length of the county; and, finally, to visit certain towns of special importance, turning aside from the general line of route, to right or left, on occasion, so that few villages offering buildings or associations of special interest need be overlooked. We may mention, as notably

excellent bits in the book, the pages devoted to Ebbsfleet and Romney Marsh, both districts rich in traditions and comparatively unchanged during long ages. The churches almost everywhere are described with loving detail, and this feature of the book will be its chief merit in the opinion of numerous readers. Many authors have an unhappy habit of repeating from one another stories which a little independent inquiry or thought would show to be unworthy of belief. Dr. Cox is not of this school of easy book-making. He gives credit to those from whom he has had assistance, and he also points out where some of his predecessors have fallen into error through hurry or too great reliance on the accuracy of other people. Some of his personal experiences are appropriately introduced, and one of the liveliest pages tells of a fight among stags which he witnessed in Lullingstone Park, a succession of "duels," in each case with a "referee" who in his turn "took on" the victor.

The story of the narrow escape from destruction in 1850 of the West Gate at Canterbury—the only one of the old city gates yet left—is told by Dr. Cox, and it ought to be retold in every work on local government in England, as a warning of what is possible in urban administration. In the year mentioned Wombwell's celebrated menagerie being about to visit the city, the proprietor found, on measuring the gateway, that his huge caravans could not pass under it. With an audacity due, perhaps, to earlier experience elsewhere, he formally petitioned the Corporation to have the obstructive building removed. When the matter came up for consideration the voting was equal, only the Mayor's casting vote saving the gateway from demolition!

The author exhibits a righteous but reasonably controlled indignation concerning the conduct of those who, owning or renting places of historic interest or exceptional beauty, exclude the public from any share in their enjoyment. He is not of those who leave out a name or omit to dot an *i* in writing of such matters, and some of the magnates of Kent, whether of old local stock or freshly arrived from other climes, may "see their names in print" without any of the pleasure that such sight is supposed to cause.

Of course, there are two sides to the question of public access, as to all others. There is still a large class of unintelligent persons who leave a trail of waste paper, broken glass, eggshells, and fruit rinds wherever they go, and whose visit to any rural place is usually marked in some permanent way—by broken fences, or name-carving. A few calls from a gang of such holiday-makers are enough to make any but a rare altruist close his gates to the general public.

There are, however, many instances of closure which do not admit of this excuse. Dr. Cox tells how the new occupier of an ancient and beautiful estate, while unable to shut off a footpath across his grounds, has raised so high a palisade that "his

scenery is entirely hidden. But for the extra expense, one might expect a subway to be substituted for the path in such a case. It should be added that Dr. Cox, in mentioning certain "show-places" to which the public is allowed access, forgets to add that such access is not always gratis. People who are willing to pay a shilling to look round a house or a garden are not usually of the class that throws empty bottles at old trees.

The literary associations of the county receive some welcome attention from Dr. Cox. For instance, he tells us to carry 'Great Expectations' in our pocket if we go to Cooling in the northern-most of Kent's peninsulas, where Pip spent his early days; and he mentions the house at Broadstairs where Dickens stayed for some time. Hooker, at Bishopbourne, has a whole page from his Life by Isaac Walton. Meric Casaubon, at Ickham; Erasmus, who stayed at Otford with Archbishop Warham; and Darwin, at Downe, are mentioned in passing; and Aphra Behn, who was born at Wye, is described as "one of the most noted authors and wits of the seventeenth century." Perhaps "notorious" would have been the better adjective. Another woman who surely was both a noteworthy author and a wit is never named, though at Godmersham in particular, and at half a dozen other delightful spots in the county, Jane Austen gathered much of her material.

So far as we have noticed, the author makes few slips. He states (p. 177) that "Lullingstone Park, which embraces 720 acres, is only exceeded in area by two others in this county of parks, namely, those of Knole and Chevening."

though he afterwards says (p. 230) that Eastwell Park is "of great extent, about 2,000 acres." He gives twice over, in slightly different words, the account of the ruined archiepiscopal residence at Charing where Henry VIII. stayed on his way to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Dr. Cox's adjectival comment on King Henry, by the way, arouses a regret that Froude is not alive to write a review of 'Rambles in Kent.' Henry appears a good many times in the book, and frequently is denounced as "this lustful despot," this "fickle-minded tyrant," or "the worst monarch who has ever occupied a Christian throne"—a description which might well have served once and for all to express sufficiently the author's view of him. As it is, even a signboard cannot show Henry's figure without the adjacent tavern being reproached for bearing such an "ill-omened name."

This well-informed and valuable book is illustrated by many excellent photographs of happily chosen scenes. Such comparatively fresh subjects as the Portreeve's house at Tunbridge, the Tudor village of Chiddingstone, Eynsford Bridge, Aylesford, Malling Abbey, Minster Church, and the noble Norman church at Barfreston are prominent among these pictures. A moderately good Index is provided.

*A Modern History of the English People.*  
By R. H. Gretton. 2 vols. (Grant  
Richards.)

WE have to thank Mr. R. H. Gretton for the feast of reflection afforded by the perusal of the two volumes of his 'Modern History of the English People,' the first of which appeared last November. The kind of facts and movements he records year by year from 1880 to 1910 make fascinating reading for men and women in their forties, whose early recollections of such events as the Bradlaugh controversy, the first application of street lighting by electricity, the beginning of the cycling craze, and the popularity of Jumbo will take them back to their schooldays. There is a strange interest in living these experiences over again, and in seeing in an ordered setting events which apparently came tumbling into life in a pell-mell and meaningless fashion. So well has Mr. Gretton acquitted himself of his task that we are already inclined to think that the educational ban should be removed from recent history, and that senior boys and girls in our secondary schools might profitably descend to recent modernity in their historical studies, with Mr. Gretton for a guide.

Mr. Gretton is in close touch with all sides of life. The stock market, art, literature, politics, sport—nothing comes amiss to him: "quicquid agunt homines nostri farrago libelli." He proves how valuable the training is of a practical journalist where the writing of modern history is concerned. Politically, he goes on his way without bias for Liberals or Conservatives; truth is his aim, and impartiality his ideal. He paints a true picture, and at the same time interprets with sound judgment the manifold and complex movements through which English humanity has progressed during these thirty years. With great industry he has searched the files of the newspapers, and used a discriminating eye; but at the same time he is not a victim of that kind of zeal for scientific history that drags out to the light facts which in themselves are trifling, dry, and unilluminating. To sound judgment he adds a vivacious style; and his two volumes are readable to the last page.

There is enough freshness in his method to justify a few reflections upon it. Politics and Parliamentary history he follows adequately, but, in a way which is novel, he manages to interweave in his account of each year the thousand and one other social events which matter, with the result that in reading his pages we live over again, though in brief, these events in natural sequence, and find our year compounded of many strange ingredients apart from politics. We are heartily glad for once to see politicians dethroned from their eminence. It is at present fairly clear that their operations interest only a small section of those who are not taking a more or less direct hand in the game; customs and manners are no less important, as causes

and effects of national changes, than debates in Parliament, and the addition of new laws to the statute book. Undoubtedly in many cases it is very difficult to trace the logical nexus between social phenomena and the main movements of national life, and put them in their proper place in relation to that life; and their significance in relation to the future may be too hard a problem to solve at present, when the perspective is too near. It needs a writer of Mr. Gretton's cleverness to do this at all well. But it does seem to be demanded by scientific history that political and social facts which happened side by side should be so recorded, in order that future historians in their search for broad tendencies may more easily see relations of cause and effect. Occasional surveys of short periods such as this of Mr. Gretton's have a distinct value.

It is a real loss to history that historians have mostly seen fit to delegate to novelists the record of social progress, or to work in at wide intervals more or less perfunctory chapters on this part of their subject. We were brought up to consider our Roman history in watertight compartments, and, if we carried away from the study any knowledge at all of Roman social life, we felt it to be divorced from political history. Merivale, in 'Romans under the Empire,' devotes, at rare intervals, seven out of his sixty-eight chapters to separate consideration of such matters; Mommsen, in his 'History of Rome,' in the course of the five books which make up the work, observes a better proportion in such surveys by introducing thirteen chapters. How does J. F. Bright treat social history? In the volume on mediæval monarchy 30 pages out of 350 are thought enough to picture the state of contemporary society, and the same number out of 450 do the same for the period of personal monarchy (1485-1688). S. R. Gardiner's 'Students' History of England' offers a minimum on the social side, chap. xvii. almost necessarily dealing with Richard II. and the social revolution, and chap. lviii. with free trade developments between 1841 and 1852. Dr. Hunt and Dr. Poole's recent series of volumes is, of course, professedly a political history of England, and consequently, opening vol. x. at random, we find only one chapter (xiii.) out of twenty devoted to social and economic progress in England from 1760 to 1801.

\*Admirable as many of the special chapters mentioned are, the divorce of social from political history produces for all time a wrong impression on the minds of students, and the various phenomena which go to make a nation's history should be presented, as Mr. Gretton presents them, in closer admixture. Our author carries forward the torch lit by J. R. Green, who, in his Preface (1885) to 'A Short History of the English People,' states it as his purpose

"to dwell at length on the incidents of that constitutional, intellectual, and social advance in which we read the history of the nation

itself. It is with this purpose that I have devoted more space to Chaucer than to Cressy, to Caxton than to the petty strife of Yorkist and Lancastrian, to the Poor Law of Elizabeth than to her victory at Cadiz, to the Methodist revival than to the escape of the Young Pretender....I have restored to their place among the achievements of Englishmen the 'Faerie Queen' and the 'Novum Organum'....In England, more than elsewhere, constitutional progress has been the result of social development."

In such words Green stated his original plan, which Mr. Gretton has wisely seen fit to follow at the interval of a full generation.

But a few words are demanded for the way in which Mr. Gretton tells his story. We shall not greatly blame him if occasionally he drops into the exaggerations incidental to a picturesque and lively style, as when, *more suo*, he finds the Coliseum crowds of 1910 "without a vice to divide among them." Something must be conceded to the spice and pungency which give welcome relief. He is inclined to see novelties in phenomena which have occurred many times in the course of English history, as in the fact of the *nouveau riche* mixing with exclusive blue blood. We confess we do not quite understand Mr. Gretton's attitude towards the middle class, which bulks so largely in his pages. Thus the dictum that "Lawn tennis....has done more for the mental enfranchisement of the middle class than has been recognised," is enigmatic. The following smacks of the patronage of the superior person:—

"The most depressing circumstance, however, was not the impenetrability of the middle-class, but the fact that when penetrated, as on some matters of taste it was beginning to be, by new ideas, it sucked them up in a thoroughly wrong-headed way."

The headings to the chapters (e.g., 'Common Sense' for 1881) often need much forcing to include a large part of the facts arranged under them. The following is typical: "1882: Ireland, Egypt—and Jumbo." But Mr. Gretton's merits are great. He can tersely describe a movement: "The self-respect of the workman coming from labour that was reasonable was the heart of Morris's social creed." When he warms to his subject, and that is often, he writes admirable descriptive passages, e.g. on the Phoenix Park murder, and on the "Black Week" in the South African War. In a lighter vein he writes banteringly on the removal of Jumbo to America (i. 94): "The whole nation was stirred." In chaps. vi. and vii. he is at his best on the Gordon fiasco, attributing with good judgment their shares of responsibility to Gladstone's state of mind and Gordon's character. In these days of cigarettes it is interesting to be reminded that it was not till about 1887 that their use became common, and that "the change had been caused by the Soudan expedition." Laurence Oliphant has been credited with introducing them to London society. It is worth mentioning that the book has an adequate Index.

*Problems of Power: a Study of International Politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Kilissé.* By Wm. Morton Fullerton. (Constable & Co.)

Mr. FULLERTON, who has been one of the European correspondents of *The Times*, has written an important work with an admirable Introduction. He has attempted to give a forecast of the future, after a careful scrutiny of the past. He quotes Bossuet's phrase, "Quand Dieu efface, c'est qu'il se prépare à écrire"; and adds that

"during the last ten years the Eternal would seem to have been preparing what one of his viceregents, the German Chancellor, recently called the policy of the clean slate:—

Mr. Fullerton traces, with great knowledge of his subject, the sequence of European events since the Franco-German War, and incidentally praises M. Delcassé for his "magnificent Mediterranean policy," out of which came the Anglo-French Entente, our establishment in Egypt, a French Morocco, and an Italian Tripoli. We are told that King Edward ascended the throne at a moment when the tension between France and England could last no longer without war:—

"For both England and France the hour was ripe for meditation over their individual national problems. They stood, for an instant, . . . blinking in the glare of the new light that illuminated the dread cross-roads of Fashoda and Ladysmith. Simultaneously they saw the sardonic grin . . . of Germany. France and England were face to face like birds in a cockpit, while Europe, under German leadership, was fastening their spurs, and impatient to see them fight to the death. Then suddenly they raised their heads. . . . They had decided not to fight, and the face of European things was transformed."

Going back to the time of the Franco-Prussian War, Mr. Fullerton argues that if Napoleon III. had accepted our assistance, Prussia would never have constructed the Kiel Canal on Danish soil, Germany would not have discovered that her future lay on the water, and Bismarck's dream as to German unity would never have been realized.

Our author states that England is no longer without a rival among the world-carriers, and cannot, therefore, now choose between action and looking on, but is so entangled in the network of European forces that we live under the rule of vague liabilities, and must bear the consequences.

As for the position of France he thinks that she has never wished for peace at any price, though elsewhere he writes that in 1906 she was "pusillanimously reluctant" to allow diplomatic incidents to lead to war; and, in a most interesting passage on the ideas of Norman Angell, he explains how impossible for France are peace and arbitration theories so long as Alsace-Lorraine remains an open sore.

The question of Belgian neutrality is carefully considered, and Mr. Fullerton emphasizes the fact that France cannot act alone. He would have the Entente Cordiale converted into a close Dual Alliance, in order to forestall the day

when Germany will have her great fleet in the North Sea. He also thinks that Belgians, by their Army Bill of last year, have shown their determination to defend their own country in case of war between France and Germany; but adds that Belgian precautions do not preclude the necessity for France and England to act together in maintenance of the Treaties of 1839.

Some space is devoted to the position of the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine is called "a rapidly rusting weapon, forged solely for defensive purposes." Mr. Fullerton agrees with M. Honotaux whose work was before us the other day, and thinks non-intervention in European affairs has ceased to be possible for the United States. He sees a day when that country may be compelled to repudiate the first of her cardinal policies in order to bring herself into harmony with the new interests of other powers. He prophesies that, if the opening of the Panama Canal should make it possible to apply the Monroe Doctrine in a more pronounced form in Central America, in the West Indies, and on the coasts of Mexico, it will make it less applicable in South America than it is now. Of the Canal Mr. Fullerton says that

"every one can see the peculiar advantage, for the United States, in case of war, of possessing . . . a safe open highway which it is at liberty to fortify as part of its coast line."

But how can he assume that it will be "safe"? *The Athenæum* on other occasions has noted the arguments of writers who have proved, or tried to prove, that, even if fortified, the Canal will be open to attack, and the word "safe" would surely imply the command of the sea—by a fleet which is not yet built. Mr. Fullerton, however, sees that America is now out in the open, and that the Canal will impose on her

"a great national obligation. . . . A strong American navy has become a vital necessity for the security of the United States. America has courted a great responsibility and she must rise to it, or pay the consequences by dismemberment."

The author has lived too long out of England to be in touch with English people, and he will hardly carry readers with him in his gloomy forecast of our own future. Parliamentary government is to him foolish and bad. England finds herself to-day (according to him) confronted with a life-and-death problem of national security, owing to the fact that, when the German Emperor declared that "Germany's future lies on the water," the British ministry were prevented by the curse of their Parliamentary system from assuming responsibilities which they would gladly have faced had it not been for those "Little Englanders" who are a nightmare to our author. He pictures members of Parliament as "citizens" squabbling for the boats on a wrecked ship; and when he writes of old-age pensions and workmen's insurance, he says that

"the mob. . . . possesses, in the devices of universal [sic] suffrage and parliamentary

government, sure instruments for the immediate and frequently selfish utilization of the wealth of the community and for the satisfaction of party interests."

A curious gibe at Little Englanders is founded on the fact that a German atlas in 1910 described the "North Sea" as the "Deutsche Meer," and a French paper is quoted as warning us that Great Britain "se trouve donc baignée par la mer allemande." Surely there is nothing in the very old phrase "North Sea or German Ocean" to frighten us. The name seems about as important as the fact that what we call the "Straits of Dover" bears another description at Calais.

Mr. Fullerton relies too much on Lord Roberts to prove that our Territorial Force is a "make-believe army," and he tells our Government that they have still, perhaps, a few months in which to continue to affirm their scepticism as to the value of a military alliance with France. His argument, if we understand him rightly, is that we must have, not only a supreme navy, but also an army on a huge, if not on a Continental, scale. He constantly returns to an attack on Lord Haldane and to praise of Lord Roberts; but it would have been more to the point to show how England is to pay for the overwhelming fleet, and for that great army—which, his quotations show, he wishes us to be ready to land in France for a war against Germany.

Our author's love of Protection and dislike of Free Trade lead him into queer positions. He thinks that the British Empire has been "steadily disintegrating for more than a generation," and that our fiscal policy has "engendered a divergency of foreign policies"; "interest alone holds nations together, yet Mr. Chamberlain proposed Imperial preference to unheeding ears." Mr. Fullerton's fiscal sermons are, indeed, as lugubrious as his remarks about the House of Lords, and about British institutions which seem to him to be crumbling like the cliffs at Dover; and we think that the recent revival of Imperialism, and the money voted by our Colonies for the Navy, might have cheered him a little.

His fears of German commerce have led him astray in figures, and he should have checked the distinguished German from whom he quotes. He says that German imports into South Africa reached (in one year, we suppose) 38,000,000 $\text{l}$ ., whereas British imports hardly touched 4,000,000 $\text{l}$ . As a fact the imports from the United Kingdom and from British possessions amounted to 59 per cent and 10·4 per cent respectively; while 90·7 per cent of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. Mr. Fullerton is just as inexact when he states that in Egypt "almost the entire trade is in German hands." The facts are simple: in 1911 imports from Great Britain were over 8,500,000 $\text{l}$ ., and from Germany only 1,500,000 $\text{l}$ ., while even France was far ahead of Germany. If we look at exports, we see that they were 14 millions for Great Britain, and only 3 millions for Germany.

## TWO BOOKS ON EAST AFRICA.

THOUGH Capt. Wilson's book, 'A British Borderland,' is primarily one of sporting reminiscences, it contains a considerable amount of information with regard to the internal conditions of the country of which he writes. Incidentally it may be said that the chapters which deal purely with big-game shooting are entertaining in themselves, and are sure of their appeal to the sportsman. But what we are more particularly concerned with here is the economical aspect of British East Africa, its resources, its development, and its future, and in this respect Capt. Wilson's book possesses a greater value than usually appertains to volumes of this kind.

He includes both the East African Protectorate and the Uganda Protectorate (combining them under one name—British Equatoria), and it would, perhaps, not be out of place here to echo the hope expressed by Mr. Cathcart Wason in his Preface, namely, that it will not be long before both Protectorates are united under one Governor, with Deputy-Governors for Uganda and the Coast Provinces. Some indication of their recent development is provided by a consideration of the fact that, since 1908, the produce of the East African Protectorate has risen from 157,097L. to 333,670L.; and that of the Uganda Protectorate from 140,277L. to 377,079L.

British Equatoria is roughly divided by the author into three zones or belts. The first is the coast-belt, a fertile tropical country where effective European colonization is impossible for climatic reasons. He contends, however, that this, from a commercial point of view, is probably the most profitable portion of the country to exploit, not only from its fertility, comparatively easy labour conditions, and climatic suitability for the production of such commodities as rubber, cocoa-nut products, &c., but also from the means of transport which proximity to the sea affords. The second is the tableland that rises from five to ten thousand feet above the coast-belt. On this tableland colonization is possible, the climate being in most places excellent, and it is now extensively inhabited by white settlers. The third is the tropical belt in which lie Lake Victoria and the Uganda Protectorate, which is unsuitable for colonization, having a climate which the author describes as varying "between bad, very bad, and damnable."

It is to the highlands of British East Africa, then, that we must look as a possible future "white man's country." Capt. Wilson deals with the question impartially; on the whole, he is inclined to halt midway between two opinions, and to consider that, with certain limitations

*A British Borderland: Service and Sport in Equatoria.* By Capt. H. A. Wilson. (John Murray.)  
*Mozambique: its Agricultural Development.* By Robert Nunez Lyne. (Fisher Unwin.)

once realized, the highlands are suited to European colonization.

Up to its present stage of development British East Africa has been essentially an agricultural country, handicapped by its distance from the necessary markets by the absence of any large waterways, and by the difficulties of the labour question. The development of the fertile plateaux will inevitably be retarded by the fact that all their produce has to pass over a single-line railway 300 miles long before it can reach the coast. German East Africa, it may be noted, suffers in very much the same way.

The circumstances of Portuguese East Africa present in this respect a striking contrast, as Mr. Lyne points out in his book on 'Mozambique.' Its fertile centres have the advantage of being near the coast; moreover, its rivers are navigable, so that it is independent of its railway, which, however, provides an additional means of transport. In other ways, too, this province is particularly favoured by circumstances. The tropical countries of Africa are almost entirely dependent upon Europe for their market; but while in the case of German and British East Africa this is reached through the Suez Canal, with its heavy tolls, to which the cost of railway transport has to be added, Portuguese East Africa, on the other hand, is served by several steamship lines working round the Cape.

Mr. Lyne gives a detailed and illuminating account of the resources of the province. He deals in turn with the sugar-planting and cocoanut-planting industries; the possibilities of the district as a rubber country, as to which he is hopeful; and agriculture generally.

These two books, which are both equipped with a number of excellent illustrations, should be read conjointly; they afford many valuable comparisons, while each is well worth reading for its own sake.

## CHARTERHOUSE SCHOLARS.

THIS volume, of which 150 copies only have been printed, comes from "The Grove Park Press" of Mr. Crisp, and is produced in the stately and luxurious form associated with his valuable series of 'Visitations.' The record is worthy of its fine printing, for even in these days of changing heroes and cheap honours one may feel an interest in the careers of the boys at a great school, who for over two centuries have been selected as most promising, however limited the field of examination or method of entry may seem to the modern reformer.

There is an excellent Introduction concerning the government of Charterhouse,

*Alumni Carthusiani: a Record of the Foundation Scholars of Charterhouse, 1614-1872.* Edited by Bower Marsh and Frederick Arthur Crisp. (Privately printed.)

and the examination of the quality and claims of the Gownboys is full of interest. Poor children, as in many of the big public schools, were originally intended to profit by the Founder's bounty, but those who were well connected also seem to have had the preference in a good many cases, especially in the nineteenth century. It is regretted that

"nominations to the Foundation as a means of indirect compensation or compliment to men of eminence in the service of the Church or State have not been more numerous";

but under this heading come Crashaw, John Wesley, and Lord Ellenborough. A facsimile is given of the warrant of the Duke of Buckingham nominating Wesley, the son of his chaplain, to be "a poor Scholar of Sutton's Hospital." Crashaw, as "Crosshow," figures on an early page; and on adjacent pages later we find Dryden's son and "Richard Steel," more distinguished at that age than his fellow of *The Spectator*. The notes on the future careers of the boys add much to the value of the volume.

A summary of eminence, so far as it can be ascertained, is also provided in the Introduction. A large proportion of the scholars took holy orders, but distinction in that line is not marked. Blackstone and Ellenborough represent legal acumen at its highest; and the strongest section is probably that of the Public Services, in which many Gownboys have borne high and responsible office without reaching that position or making that noise which has a lasting effect on the world's intelligence. Fifty-four of them, it is noted, have found inclusion in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' As for the career of letters,

"apart from the two or three well-known names, the Foundation seems often to have been badly served by the families of the future genius; thus Dean Addison gained a nomination for one son, but it is another son, the boarder, that brings lustre on the school; two Vanbrugh are to be found in our pages, but their brother, the Vanbrugh, was educated elsewhere; so too the two famous Fieldings have a Gownboy brother, and even Charles Burney, with his own distinct fame as a classical scholar, is but too often remembered only as the brother of his more gifted sister; consolation may, however, be found that John Wesley was our representative of his famous family, and of the four distinguished brothers of the name of Law three were Gownboys and the fourth a boarder."

This is all very well for one who looks back, but there is the compensating consideration that genius in its early years, as in its later, is apt to be unruly rather than useful or ornamental.

In conclusion, we may express our surprise that the Introduction does not make a list of classical scholars of eminence. Henry Nettleship in Latin, and Richard Jebb in Greek, have at least a fame which will not be soon forgotten, and is the more secure because it does not depend on the fickle favour of the public.

## FICTION.

## HUMAN CAREERS.

*Vision*. By Stella Callaghan. 5s. (Constable & Co.)

The author of 'Vision' writes with a light and delicate touch, while her characters are generally real enough to compel our interest, and sometimes our sympathy. Her aim is apparently to show that genius is evolved from adversity. The hero's early childhood is passed in an ultra-respectable and bleak environment, with unsympathetic parents who have never been able to forgive him a slight physical deformity. His character is developed by friendship with a young schoolmaster, who becomes his unconscious but successful rival in love. His later career is one of copious misfortune. We leave him shattered in health and penniless, but fired with literary inspiration. The story is marred by a certain looseness in construction, and the minute descriptions of visions experienced by the hero give it an atmosphere of unreality.

*Succession*. By Ethel Sidgwick. 6s. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

'Succession' is a finished literary performance which, regarded from many points of view, is remarkable. It may be argued that it shares the limitations of genre music, and that, just as the eminence of a Grieg eludes comparison with the music-makers of the rest of the Western world, so, in relation to the great human family, the music-steeped Lemaures are isolated, specialized, even localized. To this extent it might be urged that this is not a great human novel. Having said this, we may express our admiration for the rare skill with which a succession of three generations of a gifted family, viewed merely in their physical relationship one to another, or in their artistic inheritance, is handled. The boy left by his English father under contract to the great French virtuoso his grandfather escapes and achieves success with comparative ease, but the torture which a highly strung temperament can suffer at the hands of his best and dearest makes a study of poignant interest. The technical quality of the dialogue and the restrained yet profound emotional interest show the artistry of the writer.

*Unquenched Fire*. By Alice Gerstenberg. 6s. (John Long.)

The central theme of 'Unquenched Fire' is the personality of a society girl unfitted for the position into which she has been born by the possession of an independent spirit and artistic ideas. Stirred to revolt when her temperament is recognized by a violinist imported to entertain a house-party, she leaves her home to seek fortune on the stage. When we take leave of her she has become a star, after having first suffered privation. The best parts of the novel are concerned with the relationships which severally exist between the girl and her society fiancé, the friend she marries for convenience, and the actor-lover who at last stirs her passions.

## ADVENTURES ABROAD.

*A Mere Woman*. By Vera Nikto. 6s. (Duckworth & Co.)

We are accustomed to the modern novel of Russian society which presents a succession of sensuous episodes, culminating in a revolver shot and somebody's death. 'A Mere Woman' shows little variation from the type. Dozens of similar heroines have married officers before discovering them to be drunkards; we expect the "short,

intense romance, like one of those mysterious tropical plants," which follows the divorce, and are not surprised by the ringing down of the curtain on a mildly happy union with an elderly prince.

*One Smith*. By G. Murray Johnstone. 3s. 6d. (Johannesburg, Dawson.)

In 'One Smith' "incidents" in the life of an old campaigner are related in the vernacular with not a little rugged force. They have for a setting the Zulu and South African Wars, and Mr. Johnstone deals sparingly with the picturesque. There is the grimness of actuality about more than one story—reinforcements here do not always arrive "in the nick of time"—and several end in tragedy. 'Greater Love hath No Man' is the best of a vigorous collection.

*The Hidden Road*. By Joan Sutherland. 6s. (Mills & Boon.)

The Englishmen in 'The Hidden Road' are somewhat on the heroic side, but the action is swift and the interest is well maintained. The hero's expedition to Lhasa almost ends fatally, but he is rescued from a horrible fate by the timely arrival of his fellow-countrymen, and eventually returns to England and the patient heroine. In the main the writing is passable, but the dialogue is occasionally weak.

*The Lost Mameluke: a Tale of Egypt*. By David M. Beddoe. 6s. (Dent & Sons.)

In Egypt, at the close of the eighteenth century, Mr. Beddoe has found a new setting for a story, and in the device of an English-woman's eventually accepting, for her son's sake, the Mussulman religion which she had discarded her husband for professing, he has found a new plot. His literary methods, however, are by no means novel or remarkable; and his custom of employing unexplained Egyptian terms introduces an element of obscurity. His volume should nevertheless please boys.

## ENGLISH LIFE.

*Isle of Thorns*. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. 6s. (Constable & Co.)

'Isle of Thorns' has for background the Sussex country—excellently described, especially in its wilder aspects, which form a fine setting for the tragic adventures of Sally and her two lovers. These three principal characters are well portrayed, though occasionally their actions verge on the theatrical. The minor characters are far more natural. The book, which is written in a powerful style, abounds in clever pen-pictures of scenery, and shows both observation and originality.

*The Black Bean: a Mystery of the Turf*. By Thormanby. 6s. (Heath & Cranton.)

The appearance of the Black Bean is but one of several mysteries which are presented to us. When a reckless peer inherits from his father a sinister secretary who knows the secret of his unfortunate marriage, the worst may be feared, and, as usual, people "on the make" gather round the racing stables which form a centre of interest in the story. The author, as might be expected, writes well about horses, but his human characters are a little mechanical, though they serve to make his story move briskly.

*Mr. Flight*. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Howard Latimer.)

"It is a dismal sort of business," Mr. Blood said. "That's what I've been saying ever since I was born." Though this speech is representative of the viewpoint of his novel, Mr. Hueffer manages to get quite a lot of fun out of the dreariness. The work is described as "the story of

Aaron Rothweil Flight, Millionaire—Soap-boiler—Politician," and from that any one who knows anything of former productions from the same hand can gauge the matter and the manner of its presentment. In turn society climbers, cheap journalists attached to a cheaper press, party-serving politicians, esoteric clubs and members, elections engineered for purposes far removed from the interests of the electors, and marriages of convenience serve as targets for sardonic ridicule.

We doubt whether our understanding of the chicanery typical of our day has been advanced, or disgust with the emptiness of life for the many has been enhanced, but at least we have laughed, albeit grimly, as we turned these pages; so Mr. Hueffer has achieved something of what, we believe, was his main purpose.

## AMERICA.

*Pioneers*. By Sarah Comstock. 6s. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

The scene of 'Pioneers' is laid among the Western plains of the United States. What might have been a success is spoilt by the impossible character of the hero. The author has good powers of observation and a sense of humour, but little imagination.

*A Builder of Ships*. By Charles M. Sheldon. 6s. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Mr. Sheldon's story deals with the sudden "conversion" of the proprietor of a great American shipbuilding firm. This happens during a term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced for neglecting to provide fire escapes in his offices. The author fluctuates between sentimentality and sensationalism, and fails to interest us.

## SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

*The Open Window*. By E. Temple Thurston. 6s. (Chapman & Hall.)

'The Open Window' contains somewhat sentimental rhapsodies on country delights woven into a form that is half calendar and half story. The narrative, which is one of simple pathos, moves chronologically through the months of Spring and Summer into the days of Autumn. Many will find pleasure in the charming illustrations by Mr. Charles Robinson.

*The Adventuress, and Other Stories*. By George Willoughby. 6s. (Max Goschen.)

An unmistakable originality is evident in every one of the fourteen stories and sketches which comprise 'The Adventuress.' The author seems to have studied Maupassant, but followed him at a safe distance, for, if the method is similar, the manner is his own. Mr. Willoughby loves his London, and places in it the familiar types, generally with a suggestion of the bizarre, but without straining for effect, and always with delicacy. He has the true dramatic instinct; even the longest speeches of his characters have a cumulatively stimulating effect.

*Sunia, and Other Stories*. By Maud Diver. 6s. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Mrs. Diver already has to her credit several Indian novels of considerable merit of which 'Captain Desmond, V.C.' will be, perhaps, best remembered. She has an intimate knowledge of Anglo-Indian life, and, though some of the present stories—belonging, we gather, to her earlier work—are slight in themselves, they are gracefully written, and the characters in them are flesh and blood. One or two suffer from too liberal a use of sentiment, but none of them is dull, and the author's circle of admirers will be grateful to her for collecting them in more permanent form.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

## Theology.

**Banks (John S.),** CENTRAL QUESTIONS OF FAITH, 6d. net. C. H. Kelly

The author treats of general wide questions of faith, from a Wesleyan's point of view. His chapters are, in a sense, separate little sermons, which contain much that is worthy of serious attention.

**Book of the British Belshazzars and Britain's Mene, Mene, Tekel,** 3/6 net. West Croydon, James Rutherford

The author states that his booklet is based upon the "thought, faith, and methods of the prophets and of Christ," and that it is an endeavour to reveal the material consequences of Disestablishment as shown by "signs" multiplied from the hand of God.

**Elwin (Rev. Father),** THIRTY-NINE YEARS IN BOMBAY CITY, being the History of the Mission Work of the Society of S. John the Evangelist in that City, 2/ net.

Mowbray  
In this little book the author gives an account of the missionary work achieved in Bombay during the last thirty-nine years, and has succeeded in weaving the various events of that period into a more or less continuous history. There are a number of photographs.

**Hales (Wilfred),** PHANTASIES AND FABLES, 1/ net. Nutt

Miniature essays of a religious tendency, written in allegorical form. They contain some gems of thought, on the whole, in an attractive setting.

**Hennessy (M. D.),** THE COMING PHASE IN RELIGION, 5/ net. Nutt

The author attempts in this book to show, by illustration from the New Testament, that instinct is the medium of our communion with God, and that this was the truth which the Master exemplified. He feels that the moment for putting it forth is all the more opportune in view of the theory promulgated by M. Bergson, that instinct and not reason is the factor by which the development of life and consciousness is urged on, and by means of which we are brought into touch with all that is spiritual in the universe. He writes lucidly and with commendable restraint, and his book should be read by those who desire to keep in touch with modern thought.

**Levine (Ephraim),** JUDAISM, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

It would be impossible, of course, to attempt anything like a history of Judaism within the brief limits of "The People's Books," and the author has therefore contented himself with endeavouring to give some idea of the various stages through which that religion has passed, and the many tendencies that have reacted and still react upon it. At the same time he appends a valuable Bibliography, which will afford the student who is anxious to pursue the subject further an opportunity of doing so.

**Martin (Rev. Michael),** THE ROMAN CURIA AS IT NOW EXISTS, 6/ net.

R. & T. Washbourne

In this volume the author supplies an account of the departments of the Roman Curia—its Sacred Congregations, tribunals, offices, the competence of each and its mode of procedure. He also deals with the new legislation contained in the Constitution issued by the Holy See on June 29th, 1908.

**O Beata Trinitas: THOUGHTS ON THE CREED OF S. ATHANASIUS,** by a Religious, 1/- Mowbray

A little book of meditations, intended purely for devotional use, and not as doctrinal expositions. They are founded on passages in the Athanasian Creed.

**Tabrum (Arthur H.),** RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF SCIENTISTS, with an Introduction by the Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, New and Enlarged Edition, 2/6 net.

Hunter & Longhurst  
This edition includes a fresh chapter, containing some forty letters from eminent men of science, and a list of such of them in Great Britain and America as hold Christian beliefs, a reply to certain criticisms, and an Index. The author's object in collecting and publishing these letters is to disprove the assertion commonly made that religion and science are diametrically antagonistic to each other, and that men of science are, and must be, irreligious and anti-Christian.

## Law.

**Papers set in the Special Examination in Law in the University of Cambridge, 1907-1911,** 2/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The whole of the papers set in the Special Law Examination during a period of four years at Cambridge.

**Trial of George Henry Lamson,** edited by Hargrave L. Adam, "Notable English Trials" Series, 5/- net. W. Hodge

Dr. Lamson was tried in 1882 for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John. This is one of the few cases recorded where the poison used was aconitine, derived from monkshood, a common garden flower. John was at school when the poison was administered to him, the motive for the murder being apparently some small property which he had, and which would partly revert to Dr. Lamson on his death. The Introduction is clumsily written, but otherwise adequate.

**Tryon (James L.),** A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Boston, Massachusetts Peace Society

The author puts forward a plea for a Permanent Court of Arbitration which should deal with the voluntary settlement of semi-political disputes, or any controversies that nations are unwilling to submit to the Court of Arbitral Justice. He suggests that a better name for the latter would be the Court of International Justice, and that it should, like the International Prize Court, have an obligatory jurisdiction and be strictly judicial in its procedure; but, for the sake of prompt and economical administration, both courts should be combined in one institution with two chambers. He puts his case logically and clearly, and considers various objections to his scheme.

## Poetry.

**Adams (Arthur H.),** THE COLLECTED VERSES OF.

Whitcombe & Tombs

Mr. Adams has already achieved the reputation of a representative poet in Australasia, and to judge by his volume of "Collected Verses" just published, that reputation has been fairly won. He has taste and style, not the mere fluency which persuades many versifiers that they are born to sing. There are two earlier volumes of his which have not been drawn upon for the purposes of the present collection: "The Nazarene" and "London Streets." In the former Mr. Adams achieved a difficult task with considerable distinction; but we are inclined to think that his gifts are displayed to the fullest advantage in "London Streets,"

which contains one or two pieces that lift it high above the average of contemporary verse.

**Small (Alexander),** LIVINGSTONE'S GRAVE, AND OTHER VERSES.

Edinburgh, Henderson

The author's muse roams over a wide range of subjects, sometimes distinguished by a touch of real poetry, sometimes moving on a lower level, but always pleasant.

**Wordsworth (J. C.),** FOLIA POETICA, or Short Poems in Latin Verse, 1/- net.

Cambridge, Heffer

This little volume of Latin poems by an assistant master at Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, contains some 70 pages of versification, in the hexameter and elegiac metres. There are ten poems on the following subjects: Tentamenta Lucretiana, Historia Poetica, Convivium Fluviale, Ars Poetica, Ora Maritima, Latronum Ludus, Jus Suffragii, Juventus Mundi, Ferrea Aetas, and Praeconium. Mr. Wordsworth is an accomplished and clever versifier. In "Historia Poetica" he hits off very neatly the characteristics of the ancient classical poets. Thus of Horace he writes happily:—

Non arte politus,  
Sed facili fluit haic sermo, coramque sondales  
Adpellare videtur et omnem ex tempore vocem  
Mittere: nulla tamen cadit haud feliciter unquam,  
Vero nulla caret sententia.

"Convivium Fluviale" is a brisk account of a river picnic. In "Ars Poetica" some advice is given as to how to set about writing Latin verses: "In primis venerare Gradum: sic itur ad astra"; but this, we submit, is anything but good counsel. The less a beginner sees of a Gradus, the better for him and his verses. However, the poem is decidedly clever. We are left in doubt as to the reason for publishing these poems. If the idea is solely an exhibition of Mr. Wordsworth's skill, it is justified. If the intention is to supply matter for young folk to read, we suggest that they had far better be spending their time on Lucretius than on Mr. Wordsworth's "Tentamenta Lucretiana."

**World's Classics: SELECTED POEMS,** by Lord Byron; SELECTED POEMS, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1/- net each.

Frowde

A pocket edition of Byron and Shelley, containing practically all their best-known poems. No introduction or notes are provided, and the reader may be glad for once to be undisturbed by the commentator.

## Philosophy.

**Carr (H. Wildon),** THE PROBLEM OF TRUTH, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The problem of truth, says the author, is a problem of philosophy: not one of merely historical interest, but a present problem—a living controversy, the issue of which is undecided. His main object, in expounding this problem, has been to make clear its nature and disclose the secret of its interest, and in this we think he has succeeded. Moreover, his book is intended primarily to appeal to those who have made no previous study of philosophy, and is written in a style intelligible to the general reader.

**Index to Nietzsche,** compiled by Robert Guppy; VOCABULARY OF FOREIGN QUOTATIONS OCCURRING IN THE WORKS OF NIETZSCHE, translated by Paul V. Cohn, 6/- net.

The English translation of Nietzsche is now completed by the publication of this Index. A careful examination reveals the fact that Mr. Guppy has succeeded very well

in a task which Nietzsche's frequent repetitions and sparing use of proper names must have made extremely difficult. We cannot, however, congratulate Dr. Levy equally upon his Preface, but he appears so ready to congratulate himself that there is little need for us to do so. This translation has been injured by the poor quality of the introductory essays, for in spite of its English being often flat and sometimes a little dubious, it is otherwise a very creditable piece of work.

**Monist (The)**, a Quarterly Magazine devoted to the Philosophy of Science, APRIL, 2/6 Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

The present number contains a translation, by Mr. George Bruce Halsted, of the late Henri Poincaré's essay on 'The Relativity of Space.' An article that should make a wide appeal is that by the editor on 'Mark Twain's Philosophy.' In it he gives copious quotations from a pessimistic book entitled 'What is Man?' written by Mark Twain, but not published until after his death. It is significant that it was published under the name of S. L. Clemens, and not under the pen-name adopted for his lighter works. The quotations are interspersed with comments and considerations by the editor, the whole forming a contribution of considerable interest.

**Rashdall (Rev. Hastings)**, ETHICS, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The present book is virtually a condensation of the same author's 'Theory of Good and Evil.' There are, however, some criticisms upon a recent phase of Emotional Ethics which have not appeared before. The author makes no theological assumptions in his inquiry, but starts simply with this fact of experience—that we do give moral judgments, that we call and think acts right and wrong; and proceeds to ask what at bottom we mean by so doing, and what are the things or actions to which we apply, or ought to apply, these terms.

### History and Biography.

**Barron (Evan Macleod)**, PRINCE CHARLIE'S PILOT, a Record of Loyalty and Devotion, 5/- Inverness, Carruthers & Sons

"Charlie" books, as Andrew Lang called them, seem endless. The present work, the main contents of which have already appeared in a Northern newspaper, justifies its existence by breaking new ground. That might be thought impossible at this time of day; but to the serious student of Highland history the field has really been stripped only of its more obvious treasures, while others as valuable, though not so apparent, have been passed by. It fell to Mr. Barron's lot to examine recently for certain definite purposes most of the contemporary and somewhat later records of the '45, and various unpublished records and MSS.; and the series of resulting articles here reprinted, while preserving strict historical accuracy, aimed especially at presenting the more romantic side of Highland history as connected with the Jacobite rising. The main contents of the book are devoted to the grey-haired old hero, Prince Charlie's pilot, and his gallant schoolboy son, both of whom played a notable part in the fascinating drama of the '45. The story is told in full detail, and will interest not only students of Scottish annals, but also all whose penchant is for "far-off things and battles long ago." It flashes with curious side-lights. There is a serviceable map illustrating Charles Edward's wanderings in the Highlands after Culloden, but why is there no index?

**Craig (Robert)**, A HISTORY OF ORATORY IN PARLIAMENT, 1213 TO 1913, 10/6 net. Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

Dr. Craig has attempted to group the important events of seven hundred years around the orators who in that time played a part in the evolution of political ideas which determined the development of our Constitution. His scheme is ambitious, and, as there are no reports of Parliamentary debates which go back anything like that time, complete success would seem impossible. He has devoted much time to his task, and collected many interesting extracts. Fragments of old speeches have been preserved; but they are not, as he points out, trustworthy for exact wording, and are, therefore, not of much use to the writer of such a history.

In the early pages there is much of the beginnings of Parliament, but little that concerns the subject of Dr. Craig's title. He gives his own definition of oratory, and quotes a well-known sentence which shows Gladstone's view. He also includes excellent notes as to the opinions of Macaulay, Brougham, and others. Mr. Chamberlain is indexed as an orator, but was in his best days, we should have said, remarkable as a debater and incisive platform speaker rather than as an orator. His colleague John Bright was, when the two sat for Birmingham, regarded as the orator, but we see no mention of Bright's most famous passage in his Crimean speech. By a modern House of Commons, over-anxious to get through with its business, oratory is severely discouraged, and we cannot see that a 'History of Oratory in Parliament' is much concerned with statements such as those which inform the reader that Mr. Balfour spoke 114 times in one session, or that Lord Randolph Churchill beat that record by speaking 253 times. The book is, however, not without merit, and will interest those who make and read political speeches.

**Gribble (Francis)**, THE TRAGEDY OF ISABELLA II., 15/- net. Chapman & Hall

The tragedy of Isabella II., says the author, can be stated in a sentence—she danced away her throne. Not only was her love of dancing excessive, but also her choice of partners was unfortunate. It is with proving the truth of these preliminary propositions that the present book is chiefly concerned.

**Hill (Octavia)**, LIFE OF, AS TOLD IN HER LETTERS, edited by C. Edmund Maurice, 16/- net. Macmillan

This account of Miss Hill's long, active, and useful life, and, incidentally, of the movements with which she was associated, is very welcome. It is edited by her brother-in-law.

**International Congress of Historical Studies, London, 1913: PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS**, by the Right Hon. James Bryce, with Introductory and Supplementary Remarks by A. W. Ward, 1/- net. Frowde

Mr. Bryce, in this Presidential Address, spoke as a traveller rather than as a student of MSS. or of printed books. "To wander through strange countries," he says, "and see what Nature has given to their peoples and what the peoples have made of Nature, is one way, and not the worst way, of approaching history." He pointed out that the world to-day is becoming one in an altogether new sense, through the dominion of the European races. The last great step in that process was the partition of Africa [between three European Powers a little more than twenty years ago.

**Masson (Flora)**, CHARLES LAMB, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A competent biography which, though necessarily more or less in miniature, manages to convey a vivid impression of the personality of Lamb.

**Morse (Hosea Ballou)**, THE TRADE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CHINA, Second Edition, 10/6 net. Longmans

The first edition of this valuable work was reviewed by us on September 26th, 1908. Chap. iii., 'Republican China,' is new, and the account of the Chinese post office and the statistics of foreign trade are brought down to 1910 and 1911 respectively. The author has made some slips in the chapter on Chinese history. On p. 11 we read:—

"Of the beautiful bronze astronomical instruments which were removed from their home on the walls of Peking, and carried to Europe in 1900, the older pieces dated back to the Mongol period, but the greater number, and of finer finish, were sent as a present from Louis XIV. of France to the Ming Emperor."

Hardly to a Ming Emperor, the last of whom committed suicide in 1643, just as Louis XIV. succeeded (at the age of five) to the throne. Only one of these pieces came from France; two older pieces are said to date back to the Mongol dynasty, but the remainder were of Chinese workmanship. In December, 1900, three and a half months after the relief of the Legations, the whole were appropriated by the French and German military commanders. The German share alone was conveyed to Europe. The French Government, disapproving of this act of spoliation, ordered the other portion to be restored to the Chinese Government, and these instruments have been replaced on their original site. On p. 20 we are told that in 1842 "the opium question was not included in the English demands formulated at Nanking." The historical fact is that Sir Henry Pottinger, acting on his instructions, presented a memorandum recommending that the importation of opium should be legalized by the imposition of a customs duty, but received the answer that no such proposal could be entertained by the Chinese Government. On p. 22 it is stated that "when in June, 1859, the Envoys of the four Powers [Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States] came to exchange the ratifications [of the Treaty of Tientsin], they were refused a passage past the Taku forts." There were only three envoys present, the Russian minister having made his way to Peking by land from Kiakhta. On p. 27 "1889" is a misprint for 1899. The narrative of the events of 1900 on pp. 28 and 29 needs to be recast. The relief of the Legations, which were besieged for eight weeks from June 20th, 1900, was accomplished by the American, British, Japanese, and Russian forces. The Germans did not arrive till some weeks later. The modification of the telegraphic instructions "exterminate all foreigners" into "protect all foreigners," if it ever took place, which seems doubtful, was not made by Chang Chih-tung, but must have been effected at Peking (see 'China under the Empress-Dowager,' p. 289).

**Palmer (W. Scott) and Haggard (A. M.)**, MICHAEL FAIRLESS, HER LIFE AND WRITINGS, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A sympathetic little memoir of Margaret Fairless Barber, the author of 'The Road-mender,' written by her sister, Mrs. Haggard. Mrs. Dowson contributes a notice of her writings and a Preface in which she says that Michael Fairless was one who could not be measured "by ordinary standards, or the rules of every day, in any of the

relations of life." In its way 'The Road-mender' has become something of a modern classic, and with the other books of Miss Barber gives a good idea of the sweetness and elevation of mind which this record discloses. She was able to triumph over constant ill-health in a wonderful way.

**Roughhead (William), TWELVE SCOTS TRIALS, 7/6 net.**

Edinburgh and London, W. Green

These twelve "adventures in criminal biography," as the author calls them, cover a long period. They extend from "the Parson of Spott," who solved his marital difficulties in savage fashion in 1570, to "the Arran Mystery," which perplexed the sensation-loving readers of halfpenny journals as late as 1889. Not that there is anything at all sensational in Mr. Roughhead's treatment of the trials. Andrew Lang had arranged to write an Introduction to the volume. It has an agreeable air of learning which must have made an easy appeal to that scholarly student of criminal psychology.

**Waterlow (Sydney), SHELLEY, "People's Books," 6d. net.**

Jack

This is the best volume we have yet seen in the series. Mr. Waterlow does not waste his space by trivialities, idle repetitions, or other resources of journalese, and thus he is able, in eighty pages or so, to give an excellent idea of Shelley's strange and wayward life, the qualities which now irritate and now charm us, and to examine and explain the merits of his poetry and philosophy. The choice of incident in the life is excellent. Mr. Waterlow evidently appreciates Hogg's powers as a raconteur, and writes himself in a lively, piquant style. We learn that "genius is an infinite capacity for getting into trouble"; and that Jane Clairmont was "a pert, olive-complexioned girl, with a strong taste for life." The horrific style of romance seen in 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' and repeated by Shelley when he had become a poet to reckon with, is well hit off, but we doubt if the readers for whom this series is designed will know what an "eleutherarch" is. It will do them no harm to find out and to think over some dicta which demand a culture above that of the elementary school or the sentimental rhapsodist.

We are pleased to see a 'Bibliographical Note' and an Index.

**Wedderburn (Sir William), ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME, C.B., "Father of the Indian National Congress," 1829 to 1912, 5/ net.**

Fisher Unwin

An able memoir of a man experienced in Indian affairs, who combined political insight with courage and untiring industry in facing the problem of making the continuance of British rule in India conformable to the best interests of the Indian people. Incidentally the author gives a detailed account of the founding and progress of the Indian National Congress, of which Mr. Hume was the pioneer.

### Geography and Travel.

**Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History: THE ANZA EXPEDITION OF 1775-1776, DIARY OF PEDRO FONT, edited by Frederick J. Teggart.**

University of California

When the city of San Francisco was founded in 1776 by a body of settlers brought for the purpose from Sonora under the leadership of Lieut.-Col. Juan Bautista de Anza, the chaplain of the expedition was Fray Pedro Font, who accompanied Anza from San Miguel de Horcasitas to San Francisco Bay and back, a journey which occupied from September 29th, 1775, to June 1st, 1776.

Both Anza and Font kept diaries, neither of which has hitherto been published in its original form. The manuscript from which the present text has been printed came into the possession of the University of California in June, 1897, by gift of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, as a part of the "Robert E. Cowan Collection."

**Warzée (Dorothy de), PEEPS INTO PERSIA, 12/6 net.**

Hurst & Blackett

This volume of travel-pictures in Persia contains matter of more permanent value than is perhaps implied by the title, which rather suggests the fugitive impressions of the tourist. The author shows an intimate knowledge of her subject, and affords insight into the ways and customs of the country. She appears, too, to have acquired an understanding of the Persian character, which adds considerably to the illuminating qualities of her book. The illustrations from photographs deserve a word of praise.

### Sports and Pastimes.

**Ray (Edward), INLAND GOLF, 5/ net.**

Werner Laurie

Among the multitude of books on golf the present one may perhaps lay claim to a special niche, in that it is written chiefly for the player on inland links. The author points out that almost everything that has been written by way of instruction on the game concerns itself mainly with the needs of the golfer who plays at the seaside, whereas the great majority have to be content with inland courses. Another point which may help to distinguish the book from others of the kind is the fact that the present open champion is generally looked upon as the least orthodox among the professionals. His methods may therefore be said to offer something in the shape of novelty, though whether the beginner or moderate amateur would be wise in attempting to follow them is open to question.

### Sociology.

**Hourwich (Isaac A.), IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR, THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 10/6 net.**

Putnam

The statement and proper emphasis of certain factors of the problem of American immigration generally unnoticed give this book a position of outstanding importance in the crowd of works on its subject. Perhaps the most important of these factors is the tendency for capital to follow labour, whether across the Atlantic or the Mississippi; this alone is sufficient to check, if not to counterpose, the aggregation of unemployed at the centres of immigrant population. Another factor is the ever-increasing force of trade-union organization among the new-comers, a circumstance which in the States—in contrast with our own country—helps to maintain a standard of life, and to prevent it from being swamped by the unskilled arrivals from lands where more depressed conditions are prevalent. Dr. Hourwich has succeeded in formulating an unanswerable case against restriction, fortified by a careful consideration of the after-effects of such a measure.

**Jarrett (Bede), MEDIEVAL SOCIALISM, "People's Books," 6d. net.**

Jack

Any line of thought suggested by this title returns again and again, as Mr. Jarrett's lucid study shows, to the teaching of the Christian Fathers. The principles laid down by them are constantly reappearing in later generations with new significance. Thus, in almost precisely similar terms to those used by a Churchman last year about the Trade Boards Act, the Christian principle

which demands a minimum wage as a natural right is expounded by Antonino of Florence, archbishop and saint. Again, with respect to the education of women, the programme sketched for Edward I. by Pierre du Bois is one in which the most advanced to-day would find nothing unsatisfactory. On such questions even as early closing, false declaration of income, and theories of taxation traces of present theories and experiments can be found in ages seemingly remote from our own. We demur to the confusion of thought which connects the idea of destitution with "the prophecy....that the poor shall be always with us," and could wish that under modern books in the Bibliography a place might have been found for the Rev. Conrad Noel's 'Socialism in Church History.'

**Pearson (Charles H.), NATIONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER, 5/ net.**

Macmillan

New edition of this remarkable and pessimistic book, which attracted general attention on its first appearance in 1893. Pearson prophesied the triumph of State Socialism and industrial organizations as well as what is known as the Yellow Peril, due to the swamping of Europeans by black and yellow races.

### Education.

**Cyclopaedia (A) of Education, edited by Paul**

Monroe, with the Assistance of Departmental Editors, and more than One

• Thousand Individual Contributors, Vol. IV., 21/ net.

Macmillan

Dr. Monroe's great undertaking has now reached its fourth volume, taking us in its 740 pages from Lib to Pol. As the work progresses we are more than ever impressed with its great value: nothing, apparently, that has any connexion immediate or remote with education is passed over, and on the whole, among so many thousand articles, proportion as between the different subjects seems to be admirably maintained. From time to time we have had occasion to refer to the three volumes already published, and have always come away with the kind of facts we wanted, without experiencing any difficulty in finding the right articles. The best men are employed to furnish information, as may be seen from the following names of British contributors to Vol. IV.: Mr. R. Blair writes on Education in London; Dr. J. Burnet on Plato, "a brief statement of the chief points of Plato's influence on Education"; Mr. P. J. Hartog on the University of London; Mr. H. Holman on Pestalozzi; Mr. A. F. Leach, Mr. J. E. de Montmorency, and Prof. Foster Watson on English Educational History; Prof. Rashdall on Oxford University; and Dr. M. E. Sadler on English Educational Biography.

Among the more important articles, many of which make fascinating reading, although concisely expressed, are those on libraries, literary censorship (by Dr. G. H. Putnam), logic, Massachusetts, medical education, military education, missions, modern language, moral education, music in education, naval education, education in the Netherlands and in Norway, education for nursing, Oxford University, teachers' pensions, and philosophy. These vary in length from about 8 to 16 double-columned pages. The teacher is very much abroad at the present time, though the meaning of education and its fundamental importance to civilization and national life are far from being rated at their true value. The publication of this Cyclopaedia should do something towards the recognition of education among modern world-forces.

## Philology.

**Aristotle, DE COLORIBUS, &c.**, translated by T. Loveday and E. S. Forster, 5/- net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This part, which includes translations of six of the *Opuscula*, completes vol. vi. of the invaluable Oxford translation of Aristotle. The most interesting of them are the 'Physiognomica' and the 'De Plantis.' The latter is translated from the thirteenth-century Latin version of the Arabic, as edited by Meyer in 1841. We think the translator has been too much influenced by his conception of what the original Greek author ought to have written—e.g., in his translation of "qua ex arboribus crescent," for the belief in the arboreal origin of barnacle geese did not die out till the seventeenth century, and it would be difficult to assign a date for its origin. "Henbane" (821a) should have been in the text, and "nightshade" in the notes. It is the word which Roger Bacon speaks of in the *Opus Tertium* (p. 91, Brewer), though he gives another meaning, "semen cassilaginis," elsewhere (p. 468, Brewer), on the authority of the translator Hermann. A full Index to the volume is included in this part.

**Modern Language Review** APRIL, 4/- net.

Cambridge University Press

Reviews of books form a considerable portion of the current issue, but there are a number of articles of more than average interest. Mr. J. G. Robertson contributes a noteworthy paper on Friedrich Hebbel, whose hundredth birthday has just been celebrated throughout Germany. Mr. Robertson does not claim for Hebbel a place in the front rank of dramatic poets, or place him on the same level with the three or four acknowledged masters of the German drama, but points out, nevertheless, that within the past ten years attention has been concentrated on him in Germany to an extraordinary degree. Other items include 'Notes on "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight,"' by Mr. Cyril Brett; and a paper on 'Rabelais on Language by Signs,' written by Mr. W. F. Smith.

## School-Books.

**Arnold (Matthew), THE SCHOLAR-GIPSY AND THYRSIS,** "Oxford Plain Texts," 3d. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Printed in good clear type, this slim booklet should go into the pockets of many lovers of poetry. A dozen or so of these plain texts bound together would occupy no more space than the average volume, and provide abundance of things which could be read again and again.

**Ashford (C. E.), ELEMENTARY EXPERIMENTAL DYNAMICS FOR SCHOOLS,** 4/- Cambridge University Press

Another addition to the number of textbooks of experimental mechanics. While there is nothing of startling originality in the book, its clearness should commend it.

**Dent's Latin Readers: ROMA AETERNA,** Latin Readings in the History of the City, edited by Frank Granger, 1/4

A Reader for the use of pupils who are already fairly familiar with Latin. There are a number of useful explanatory notes, and two vocabularies—one "General," containing words in common use, and the other a special vocabulary. The Index to Proper Names is contrived in such a way that it may be said to furnish a bird's-eye view of the history of Rome.

**Dudley (Cyril R.), DEDUCTIVE EXERCISES IN GEOGRAPHY: EUROPE,** with Full-Page Maps, 1/- Philip

The great improvement in the teaching of geography has led to an increasing literature on the subject. The present work is a series of well-thought-out exercises on the geography of Europe. A commendable feature is that each set of exercises has a special map devoted to it. Thus the young student has brought before his notice various aspects of the subject in the least confusing way.

**Engeln (O. D. von), A GUIDE FOR LABORATORY GEOGRAPHY TEACHING,** 1/- net. Macmillan

This Guide is meant to be used with the author's Laboratory Manual or with other standard manuals. It contains within a brief space a great deal of information for the teacher, and, although written primarily for United States schools, should prove of service in this country.

**Florian's French Grammatical Readers,** Series B: *CONTES CHOISIS*, edited by A. R. Florian, 1/6 Rivingtons

We have already commented favourably on this series of Readers. The 'Contes Choisis' include Balzac's 'L'Évasion,' Jacob's 'La Cloche,' Souvestre's 'Le Parchemin du Docteur Maure,' and Musset's 'Croisilles.'

**Hartog (W. G.), CLASSIFIED FRENCH UNSEENs.** University Tutorial Press

**Hartog (W. G.), CLASSIFIED PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO FRENCH.** University Tutorial Press

The selections in this pair of books have been compiled for the use of students who are preparing for the examinations of the University of London and the Civil Service. The "Unseen Passages" are arranged according to a definite classification which should make the material selected of further value to the student; and the same remark applies to the passages chosen for translation into French.

**Macmillan's Reform Arithmetic, TEACHER'S BOOK VII.**, by Pollard Wilkinson and F. W. Cook, 1/-

This book is a little less satisfactory than Book VI. of the series, although it reaches a high standard of attainment. The treatment of graphs is too cursory, and we see no reason to promote study of stocks and shares in elementary schools.

**Massard's Series of French Readers, Senior Series: COLUMBA,** by Prosper Mérimée, edited by F. Victor Massard, 2/- Rivingtons

The object of this series of French Readers is to provide students who have been taught according to the new, or Direct method, with Readers based on the principles of that method. The texts are published in two series, a junior and a senior; the notes are in French, and may in themselves afford material for conversational practice. These notes are separate from the text, being placed in a pocket at the end of the volume.

**Newsham (J. C.) and Philpott (T. V.), AGRICULTURAL ARITHMETIC.** Crosby Lockwood

In spite of the large number of elementary arithmetic books already available, we predict a ready sale for this volume. The authors, an agricultural expert and a mathematician, have succeeded in blending their special knowledge. The result is a book which is mathematically sound and practically useful.

**Postgate (J. P.), SERMO LATINUS,** a Short Guide to Latin Prose Composition, 3/6 Macmillan

This revised and enlarged edition is to all intents and purposes a new work. The number of the selected English passages, necessarily scanty in the earlier editions, has been more than trebled, and this enlargement has rendered it possible to provide a greater number of pieces suitable for the less proficient student, and to make the collection as a whole more varied and interesting. Another new feature is the inclusion of passages dealing with scenes of actual life, the idea being to counteract the impression that Latin is a language of the dead. An Appendix and notes upon certain of the selected passages have also been added.

**Word- and Phrase-Book for Mémoires d'un Collégien,** by the General Editors of "Siepmann's Elementary French Series," 6d. Macmillan

The words and phrases here given are intended for *viva voce* drill, to be used in conjunction with the textbook on which they are based.

## Juvenile.

**Entwistle (Mary), THE BOOK OF BABIES,** Stories for the Primary Department and the Home, 6d. net.

London Missionary Society

Little stories about babies of many lands, written with the aim of arousing sympathy and interest in the minds of the children in this country for their brethren and sisters in heathen lands. There are a number of pleasing illustrations.

## Literary Criticism.

**Rabelais,** selected and edited by Curtis Hidden Page, "French Classics for English Readers," 6/- net. Putnam

Though the full enjoyment of Rabelais, like that of the 'Epistole Obscurorum Virorum,' is reserved for those who have some knowledge of the dying Middle Ages which he burlesques, there is no reason why the ordinary reader should not have his share in that pleasure. Prof. Page has in this volume given us the story of Rabelais as translated by Urquhart and Motteux, and freed from Ozell's alterations, omitting much that is merely distasteful or tedious to the generality, but preserving every important part of the story, comic or serious. His Introduction is good, and the selection of notes useful. It is a pity, however, that he does not seem aware of Prof. W. P. Ker's correction of Panurge's English published long ago in 'An English Miscellany.' The so-called English appeared for the first time in the 1535 Lyons edition, and was really broad Scots. The printer had no "w" in his fount, using "lb" in its place, and this not uncommon substitution, with the use of "y" for "the" and "ther," and the accidental misplacement of Carpalius's rejoinder, has thrown commentators into confusion. The portrait of Rabelais in the Geneva Library is given as a frontispiece. The English reader will find in this volume all that is necessary for an appreciation of the genius of Rabelais.

## Bibliography.

**Bulletin of the British Library of Political Science,** compiled in the Library, and edited by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, APRIL, 1/- per annum.

London School of Economics  
The second issue of this quarterly bulletin, giving a list of recent important additions to the Library, and many kindred items of information.

## Fiction.

**Behrens (R. G.), PEBBLE, 6/** Duckworth

How a married man philanders with a widow, how the widow's first husband comes to life when she is married to her second, and how the married man helps her to get rid of him is told in 'Pebble.' The writing lacks distinction, and the author wastes too many words on unnecessary details. The characters are well drawn.

**Beresford (J. D.), GOSLINGS, 6/** Heinemann

The novelist will be conceded, without much demur, an unsound or improbable foundation if his superstructure is plausible. Mr. Beresford has in 'Goslings' taken full advantage of this licence, and has built his story on the effects of a great plague which devastates the earth, almost annihilating the male population. His aim is to demonstrate the futility of most conventions of the present day, especially the inflated value of money, the herding of men and women into great cities, and the social system.

The plague first shows itself in China and Russia, spreads rapidly over the Continent, and finally reaches England, all outside communication being suspended. With England cut off from the rest of the world, the food supply quickly runs out, and the survivors, mostly women, have to turn to the land for sustenance; London, having been looted, becomes a useless wilderness.

It will be perceived that Mr. Beresford owes something to Mr. H. G. Wells, but he easily liquidates the debt, and, while he reasons a little less closely, and hardly possesses that author's grasp of detail, his work is sincere and thoughtful, and deserves a hearing. We cannot associate ourselves with all his opinions, and in places the book might have been better written: some of the dialogue in the earlier part is noticeably stilted, but as a whole it is exhilarating.

**Buchanan (Meriel), WHITE WITCH, 6/**

Herbert Jenkins

It is rarely our misfortune to encounter a novel as depressing as 'White Witch.' Three couples at least place their affections disadvantageously for their own happiness, and we are left wondering whether any one can really be happy ever after. The best character is the one, perhaps, most slightly drawn—that of an English companion to the daughters of a proud German house. Her loneliness is realizable, as is also that sense of honour which refuses to allow the son of the house to confer his name upon her. The other characters are puppet-like, and their inconsistencies are obviously those of their operator.

**Dutton (A. V.), FEIGNING OR FOLLY, 6/**

Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

In 'Feigning or Folly' the author has collected the materials for an idyll, in the shape of a charmingly reckless Irish family, a beautiful sea-coast, and a romantic, middle-aged man of the world. But by the introduction of a hopelessly mad wife and a half-mad brother-in-law the idyll becomes a melodrama of the most improbable type. However, a well-contrived series of events leads to a happy ending, and the readers who like pretty sentiment will be satisfied.

**Fox (John, jun.), THE HEART OF THE HILLS, 6/**

Constable

Mr. Fox's novel of Kentucky exhibits the struggle between two phases of life: the rough, pastoral, almost tribal society, riddled by family feuds and persisting from the

days of first settlement, on the one hand; and, on the other, growing modern commercialism and organized exploitation. Four young people who are cousins serve to weave the story, but the characterization is slight. The narrative, too, has but little power, yet its contrasts are successfully presented, and linger in the memory of the reader.

**Russell (Lindsay), SOULS IN PAWN, 6/**

Ward & Lock

The vow of celibacy imposed by the Roman Catholic Church on its clergy is the theme of 'Souls in Pawn,' and a drunken and licentious Irish priest points the moral. The scene is laid for the most part in an Irish settlement in "a quiet corner of Australia," but as the central idea takes up all the canvas, the background makes no difference. The author writes with a good deal of real feeling, but his lack of restraint, and his selection of a set of characters who have not a backbone among them, weaken the conclusions of his story.

**Stangeland (Karin Michaëlis), THE GOVERNOR, translated from the Danish by Amy Skovgaard-Pedersen, 3/6 net.**

John Lane

Few, we imagine, will be interested in the sordid record of brutality exposed in 'The Governor,' for it is unrelieved by any finer appeal.

**Wriothesley (William), THE AMBASSADRESS, 6/**

Heinemann

The glitter of the diplomatic circle is flashed brilliantly across the pages of 'The Ambassadress,' a smart reflection of contemporary life.

## General.

**Benson (Arthur Christopher), THE SILENT ISLE, Fourth Impression, 3/6 net.**

Smith & Elder

Noticed in *The Athenæum* of October 22nd, 1910. The book was written in a holiday-making mood when the author had taken a house in the Fens, and is a good specimen of his varied commentaries on human life and the way to meet its problems. We like the touches of literary criticism it includes better than the result of those probings of the soul which Mr. Benson regards as of supreme importance.

**Carlyle (Thomas), SARTOR RESARTUS, THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF HERR TEUFELS-DRÖCKH, edited by P. C. Parr, 3/6**

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Among Carlyle's writings 'Sartor Resartus' has a special claim to attention as marking an epoch at which he stood at the point of collision between two periods. In it he struck a hard blow in the struggle against the mechanical formalism of the preceding age. The present edition is equipped with illuminating notes and an admirable Introduction.

**Congreve (Mistress A. E.), THE ONE MAID BOOK OF COOKERY, 2/6 net.**

Jenkins

A book of simple cookery instructions, intended chiefly, as the title implies, for housewives who keep only one servant. It is more than a collection of recipes, since each chapter is prefaced by general directions. There are, moreover, separate chapters on 'The Art of Cookery,' 'The Art of Catering,' and 'The Art of Shopping.' A well-compiled Index adds to the usefulness of the book.

**Edinburgh Review, APRIL, 6/**

Longmans

Among the political and national articles included in the present issue may be specially mentioned 'The European Unrest' and

'The Naval Problem' (unsigned), and 'The Turkish Point of View,' by Mr. E. N. Bennett.

Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes a scholarly appreciation of 'The Writings of Lord Redesdale,' whom he describes as "one of the most elegant of living writers"; the Rev. Dr. Murray writes of 'Social Life in Ireland after the Restoration'; while in his essay on 'An Elizabethan Poet and Modern Poetry' Mr. Walter de la Mare discourses on Donne as compared with some of the contributors to the recent anthology entitled 'Georgian Poetry.'

**Everyman Encyclopædia (The): VOL. IV.**

CHU-DEC, 1/ net.

Dent

After testing this volume on a few selected points, we find nothing more serious to complain of than a few omissions. For 'Co-partnership' we are referred to the article on 'Co-operation,' but this has no mention of the former. The article on 'Crises' says nothing about the crisis of 1908 in the United States—the most noteworthy instance recent years have supplied.

**Frazer (Mrs. J. G.), FIRST AID TO THE SERVANTLESS, 1/ net.**

Cambridge, Heffer

The author does not hesitate to admit that she is somewhat revolutionary in her ideas, and many will think so, since she advocates that the large majority of house-holders should remain altogether servantless, and should even build and fit their houses with that very intention. Whether her advice in general be adopted or not, the hints she gives here are of an eminently practical nature, and will be found worth reading, even by those housewives who would not dream of working unassisted.

**Human Slaughter-House (The): SCENES FROM THE WAR THAT IS SURE TO COME, from the German of Wilhelm Lamszus, English Version by Oakley Williams, 1/ net.**

Hutchinson

The fact that the sale of this work was prohibited in Hamburg and the author at once "relieved" of his duties as head master of a German public school affords some evidence of the interest which it has already evoked. Written in the first person, these impressions of a "citizen soldier" suddenly called from his work and home to fight for the Fatherland in a hypothetical European conflict bring home the terrible possibilities of the battles of the future with a force which is at times almost brutal. Those, however, who know the deadly accuracy and power of modern weapons will not be inclined to accuse Herr Lamszus of undue exaggeration. The book, which is a powerful indictment of Continental militarism, has been adequately translated.

**Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1913, compiled by A. F. Brodie James, 2/6 net.**

Mathieson

Deals with the present position and prospects of the various nitrate companies. The compiler points out that the nitrate world is faced with an output at the rate of 60,000,000 quintals a year, and he is inclined to doubt whether the supply will not exceed the demand.

**Railway Wonders of the World, PART I., 7d. net.**

Cassell

The first instalment of a new work, which is to be completed in twenty-four fortnightly parts. In it the author depicts the marvellous development of the railway and all that pertains thereto since its inception less than 100 years ago. His book is not in any way technical, but presents a fascinating story in an attractive manner. It is profusely illustrated with photographs which deserve a special word of praise.

**Scharlieb (Mary) and Sibyl (F. Arthur),**  
YOUTH AND SEX. Dangers and Safeguards for Girls and Boys, "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A sheltering care generally surrounds the young girl, concerning which she is both conscious and curious. In the past few ventured to enlighten her, and even to-day an array of solid opinion is opposed to those who would instruct her, through her guardians, in the relation of function to the destiny that is potentially in store for her. The latter welcome such books as these, imperfect as they are in their gropings—sometimes clumsy, sometimes obscure—after means of expression. The scope of the title suggests at least a reference to the many external pitfalls which recent investigations of the White Slave Traffic have revealed. To these Dr. Scharlieb makes no allusion, and we think the omission a mistake.

Mr. Sibyl submits in what he calls "very crude form" a statement, supported by personal investigation, of the facts of which Canon Lyttelton wrote in 'The Training of the Young in the Laws of Sex.' It should be unnecessary to apologize for frankness, but it is doubtful whether the two parts of this booklet would not have been better issued separately.

**Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge : CATALOGUE OF PICTURES, DRAWINGS, AND ENGRAVINGS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS AND WORKS OF ART, the Property of R. W. Barrett Browning, deceased, Illustrated Copy, 5/**

See *Literary Gossip*.

**Twenty Years' Railway Statistics, 1893-1913,**  
1/ Mathieson

This little handbook gives particulars concerning the principal British, foreign, and Colonial railways, showing the percentage of expenses to receipts, gross and net earnings, &c., annually for the last twenty years. It should prove useful to investors.

### Pamphlets.

**Ford (Ernest), THE WANDERLUST : a Personal Narrative of Travel, with a Chapter on the Exploration of the Northern Territory of Australia and New Guinea.**

Sydney, The Printer, Ltd.

This pamphlet is published in aid of the Ford Trans-Australian and New Guinea exploring expedition. The author explains the objects of this expedition, his intention being to cross Australia to the less-known portions of the Northern Territory, and thence to proceed to Papua and make a launch expedition to the hitherto unvisited tributaries of the Fly River. He is of opinion that by following up those streams it will be found that they rise in great snow-capped mountains, which form part of a system of which the Snowy and Owen Stanley ranges are but portions.

**"I Will," A WOMAN'S VIEW OF A WOMAN'S Vow,** 4d. net.

Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A consideration of the marriage vow from a woman's point of view, and particularly that aspect of it which is embraced by the word "obey."

**Pickthall (Marmaduke), THE BLACK CRUSADE : FIVE LETTERS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION,** reprinted from *The New Age* Press  
Age, 1d.

Mr. Pickthall does not mince his words in denouncing the attitude of the Great Powers, and especially of the English Government, towards Turkey in her present misfortunes. That he writes with full knowledge of the situation in the East is a matter of course, but we doubt if he quite appreciates the difficulties of European

diplomacy. There are many who agree with him in viewing as unsportsmanlike the conduct of Italy, Austria, and finally the Balkan States, in seizing the opportunity of Turkey's political confusion, and successively taking advantage of her weakness during a time of transition; and those who are best informed entertain grave suspicions of manufactured "atrocities," got up to stimulate Christian fanaticism, which takes no count of the barbarities believed to have been practised by the Christians of the Balkans upon the inoffensive Mohammedans, who have, at all events, a five hundred years' title to the possession of Thrace and Macedonia. But sympathy with the ill-used and misrepresented Turks—the finest race in the Near East—and a just appreciation of the slanders advanced against them by ignorant journalists, are not of much use in finding an alternative to the present pusillanimous policy of "Peace at any price"; and when Mr. Pickthall writes of England's "clear, far-seeing policy" of Crimean days, he has surely forgotten his history. Apart from Palmerston and Stratford de Redcliffe, the "statesmen" of that time were drifting hopelessly, and were almost as ready to "follow Russia with the hang-dog looks of an accomplice" as Mr. Pickthall thinks Sir Edward Grey is now. Though these letters are over-emphatic, they serve a useful purpose in correcting some common and wholly erroneous views of Islam and the Turks, and may help readers to understand that, while fanaticism is not peculiar to the Turks, the present policy of Europe is likely to revive it in a passionately indignant form which will lead to trouble all over the Mohammedan East.

### AN UNPUBLISHED SONNET OF WORDSWORTH.

Speldhurst, Canterbury, April 29, 1913.

By reference to Lane Cooper's 'Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth,' it will be found that the Sonnet printed on p. 469 of last week's issue of *The Athenæum* is given in Knight's (Eversley) 'Wordsworth,' vol. viii, p. 325. But the ascription of the poem to Wordsworth being to some extent doubtful, is probably the reason why it has not been included in the other standard editions of the poet's works.

R. A. POTTS.

### 'THE WANDERER' AND 'THE SEAFARER.'

10, South Parks Road, Oxford.

BEING interested in English Runes, I have lately been attempting to discover if the author's name is hidden in some of our early English poems. The task is, of course, one of great difficulty and doubt. I venture to send one of the results of my work, and to hope that you will think it worthy of publication.

The first poem in this case is that known as 'The Wanderer,' the sixth in the Exeter Book.

I quote the last five lines of it from the text of the Early English Text Society:—

swa cweað snottor on mode *geset* him sundor at rune  
til bið se þe his treowe gehealdeþ ne seal næfre  
his torn to rycene  
beorn of his breostum acyþan nemþe he ær þa  
bete cunne  
earl mid elue gefremman wel bið þam be him are  
seced  
frofe to feder on heofonum þær us eal seo  
fæstnun standeþ.

The two lines which I have put into italics seem to me to convey the meaning,

first, that the author is going to put his name into runes, and, lastly, that he has done it, apart from the meaning of the usual translation.

If this is so, the words in between require careful consideration. First, we have "til bið se þe his treowe gehealde." On looking at the Runic poem edited by Kemble we find:—

Tir byð taena sum  
healdað trywa wel.

This alone would suggest the name Tirtil.

Secondly, the poet repeats his runic message in the words "wel bið þam be him are seced." *Ar* means honour, glory, exactly the same meaning as *Tir*, so that "Tir" is indicated as the important thing to discover.

The name which would be most suitable to this is that of Tirhtil, Bishop of Hereford from A.D. 688 to 707.

In this case we must observe that the missing letter is *h* (*haegl* in the Runic poem), and the poet goes on to say that he ought not to reveal "torn" unless he knows how to find its "bōt." Curiously enough, we have the following quoted by Bosworth: "Findes ðū ðær at bōte and ælteowe hælo" (Thou shalt find therein a remedy and perfect healing). The poet is not content apparently to make a pun on the letter *h* by using *bōt*, but he seems to indicate it a second time by the words "earl mid elue," which have the same meaning as *hæle* (a brave man).

Let us now look at the three lines (106-8) in 'The Seafarer':—

Dol bið sē be him his Dryhten ne ondrædeþ: cymeð  
him se dēað unbinged.  
Eadig bið sē þe eāþmod leofað: cymeð him seo ār of  
heofonum,  
Meotod him þæt mōd gestaþelað, for þon hē in his  
meahte gelyfed.

A little consideration shows that these lines convey much the same message as those in 'The Wanderer.' "Foolish" is he who stands not in awe of the Lord" seems to imply that "Til bið sē" who does fear the Lord. Moreover, there is a slight play in the word *Dol* or *Tol*. Once more the poet calls our attention to *ār* (honour, glory)= *Tir*: "cymeð him seo ār of heofonum." Further, by the use of "Dryhten" is it intended to remind us that the deity is "Tires Wealdend," as it is called in Psalm lxxix.

Of two things I think that there can be no doubt. First, that both these sets of lines are Runic signatures. Secondly, that they both belong to the same author. Whether I have guessed the name rightly as Tirhtil is another matter. In dealing with such obscure methods of signature it is difficult to feel quite sure. As an example of how far we might go I will conclude by noticing the word *frofe* in 'The Wanderer' signature. In the Runic poem *E= Eh*, and we are told that *Eh* is "æfre frofur." Here we have the initials of *Episcopus* and *Hereford*!

The same runic signature seems to appear in the Riddle, known as the *Bible-Codex*, published by Dr. Sweet in his 'Anglo-Saxon Reader,' 1908.

CHARLES L. STAINER.

### BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

On Wednesday, April 23rd, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts, the most important being: Scott, *Waverley*, 3 vols., 1814, 40s. Purchas his *Pilgrimes*, 5 vols., 1625-6, 2s. *Evelina*, 3 vols., 1778, 38s. *Fielding, Dramatic Works*, 3 vols., 1755, 26s. 10s. *Piranesi, Vedute di Roma*, 2 vols., n.d., 52s. *Buck, Antiquities*, 3 vols., 1774, 30s. *Log Book of H.M.S. Pegasus*, 1786, 20s. The total of the sale was 1,283. 19s. 6d.

## Literary Gossip.

THE list of stewards supporting Lord Curzon at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on Tuesday, the 27th inst., is already one of the largest there has ever been. Stewards who wish to bring guests should communicate at once with the Secretary, 40, Denison House, Westminster, S.W.

LAST THURSDAY began at Messrs. Sotheby's the sale of MSS., books, paintings, &c., which belonged to Browning's son. The admirably illustrated Catalogue shows the deep interest of the items, in which, indeed, the career and tastes of the Brownings can be traced from their early days. The Love Letters, the sale of which has caused much comment, alone amount to 571. The poet appears elsewhere as a caricaturist in childhood, a finder of odd rhymes (radishes—made-dishes—baddish cheese), a translator of Anacreon and Homer, a Latin verse and prose writer, and, of course, a man of many friends in the world of art and letters. Of the letters he received many are of exceptional interest. Carlyle grumbles in his volcanic style, and, like Ruskin, expresses his contempt for Shelley; while Rossetti shows his fine gifts for appreciation. Tennyson describes himself as "physically the most unbumptious of men and authors"; Thackeray in a charming letter refuses Mrs. Browning's 'Lord Walter,' offered to *The Cornhill*; and Mrs. Gaskell writes about Charlotte Brontë's lonely life at Haworth.

Apart from the MSS. and letters there is much of notable quality—portraits and busts; some fine panels of tapestry, and a silver reliquary containing that lock of Milton's hair the sight of which, when it was in Leigh Hunt's possession, inspired the tribute of Keats to the "chief of organic numbers."

THE FRENCH INSTITUTE OF LONDON, founded by the Université des Lettres Françaises and the University of Lille, is being opened this week at Marble Arch House, though its full work will not begin till October. Its energies will be devoted to three principal departments: public lectures for those interested in French life and culture; a faculty of French language, history, and institutions for students in French; and a department in commerce and economics. Prof. Albert Schatz is the Director of the Institute.

IN 'The Dominant Race,' which Messrs. Smith & Elder hope to publish next Thursday, Mr. W. H. Adams recounts the experiences of a young white official in the wilder parts of West Africa. Mr. Adams was an official on the Gold Coast for many years, and had first-hand opportunities of learning about native customs and superstitions.

The journalist goes everywhere at the word of his editor. He is the Odysseus of to-day. Mr. Fank Dilnot, the editor of *The Daily Citizen*, has many an episode to tell from his journalistic 'Odyssey' in 'The Adventures of a Newspaper Man,' which the same firm will publish next Thursday.

MR. EDMOND HOLMES, whose book 'What Is and What Might Be' made a stir recently, is publishing shortly a little volume entitled 'The Tragedy of Education' with Messrs. Constable. Mr. Holmes discusses the defects in present educational methods, and the means by which they may be remedied, and also gives an interesting account of the work done by Madame Montessori.

In 'The Fall of the Dutch Republic,' which the same firm will be publishing shortly, Mr. H. W. van Loon takes up the story of the Dutch Republic at the point where Motley left it. The book will be fully illustrated.

'THE SEINE FROM HAVRE TO PARIS,' by Sir Edward Thorpe, is a new book in Messrs. Macmillan's list, for publication this month. The book, based on knowledge gained in yachting trips made at various times, but chiefly on experiences of a voyage undertaken in 1912, is to be illustrated by original drawings by Miss Olive Branson.

UNDER the title 'Dante, Goethe's Faust, and other Lectures,' Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish next Tuesday a volume of writings on literary and educational subjects by the late Mr. H. B. Garrod, Organizing Secretary of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. The book has been edited by the author's widow, and contains a memoir by his son.

THE REV. DR. COX, whose 'Rambles in Kent' we notice to-day, has written a companion volume to his 'Parish Registers of England,' entitled 'Old Churchwardens' Accounts,' which Messrs. Methuen will publish next week. Dr. Cox has a long and intimate acquaintance with this branch of records.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish on the 13th inst. 'Ireland under the Commonwealth,' a selection of documents, edited with notes and historical introduction by Mr. Robert Dunlop. Attention was recently drawn to the importance of these documents by Prof. Firth in his history of 'The Last Years of the Protectorate.' The work will be in two volumes.

SOME three years ago the famous explorer Dr. Sven Hedin wrote an account in two volumes of his latest journeying, under the title 'Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet.' He has now added a third. As in the case of the earlier instalments, there will be a large number of illustrations from the author's own photographs and drawings. The book will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

AN article on 'French and American Ideals,' by Prof. Mark Baldwin, has the place of honour in the new number of *The Sociological Review*. The issue also contains an indictment of Western feminist ideals by Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy under the title of 'Sati: a Vindication of the Hindu Woman,' with a reply by Mrs. H. M. Swanwick; and an article by Sir J. George Scott on 'The Position of Women in Burma.'

## NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MAY Poetry.  
9 Lore of Prosperine, by Maurice Hewlett, 5/- net. Macmillan

### History and Biography.

5 Sarah Robinson, the Soldier's Friend: a Pioneer's Record, 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin  
6 Unruly Daughters, a Romance of the House of Orleans, by H. Noel Williams, 16/- net. Hutchinson

8 The Adventures of a Newspaper Man, by Frank Dilnot, 6/- net. Smith & Elder

9 W. Heath Robinson, by A. E. Johnson, 3/6 net. Black

9 Reminiscences of Diplomatic Life, by Lady Macdonell, 7/6 net. Black

### Geography and Travel.

8 Vagabond Days in Brittany, by Leslie Richardson, 5/- net. Methuen

9 Labrador, the Country and the People, by Wilfred T. Grenfell and others, New Edition, 10/6 net. Macmillan

9 The Spirit of Paris, by F. Sommerville, 7/6 net. Black

9 A Day in Tangiers, by Sir A. Lasenby Liberty, 7/6 net. Black

9 The Great Western Railway, by Gordon Home, "Peeps at Railways," 1/6 net. Black

### Sports and Pastimes.

8 The Story of the Davis Cup, by A. Wallis Myers, illus., 1/- net. Methuen

9 The Curtiss Aviation Book, by Glenn Curtiss, 6/- Grant Richards

9 How to Make a Century, by J. B. Hobbs, 1/- Black

### Fiction.

5 The Irresistible Mrs. Ferrers, by Arabella Kenealy, 6/- Stanley Paul  
5 So it is with the Damsel, by Nora Vynne, 6/- Stanley Paul

5 Neighbours of Mine, by R. Andom, New Edition, 2/- Stanley Paul  
5 In Fear of a Throne, by R. Andom, New Edition, 1/- Stanley Paul

5 Honour's Fetters, by May Wynne, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul

6 Hearts at War, by Effie Adelaide Rowlands, 6/- Hurst & Blackett

6 In Old Madras, by B. M. Croker, 6/- Hutchinson

8 The Dominant Race, by W. H. Adams, 6/- Smith & Elder

8 Virginia, by Ellen Glasgow. Heinemann  
9 The Common Lot, by Robert Herrick, Cheaper Impression, 2/- net. Macmillan

9 The Devil's Admiral, by Frederick Moore, 6/- Grant Richards

9 Martha By-the-Day, by Julie M. Lippmann, 2/6 net. Grant Richards

### Literary Criticism.

6 Dante, Goethe's Faust, and Other Lectures, by Herbert Baring Garrod, with an Introductory Memoir by Geoffrey Garrod, 3/6 net. Macmillan

### General.

8 Old Churchwardens' Accounts, by Dr. J. C. Cox, illus., "Antiquary's Books," 7/6 net. Methuen

9 A History of Cavalry from the Earliest Times, with Lessons for the Future, by Col. G. T. Denison, Second Edition, 10/6 net. Macmillan

9 In the Vanguard, by Katrina Trask, 5/6 net. Macmillan

### Science.

6 Farm Management, by Prof. G. F. Warren, "Rural Text-Book Series," 7/6 net. Macmillan

9 Manual of Qualitative Analysis, by W. F. Hoyt, 1/3 net. Macmillan

9 The Posture of School Children, by J. H. Bancroft, illus., 6/6 net. Macmillan

9 Midwifery, by Dr. R. W. Johnstone, 10/6 net. Black

9 Diseases and Injuries of the Eye, by Dr. W. G. Sym, 7/6 net. Black

### Fine Arts.

5 Cubism, by Albert Gleizes and Jean Metzinger, 5/- net. Fisher Unwin

5 Royal Academy Pictures. Cassell  
9 Glasgow Sketch-Book, by J. Nisbet, 1/-

9 Beautiful Britain: Peak Country; Westminster Abbey, illus., 1/6 each. Black

### Drama.

8 Plays of Old Japan, by Dr. Marie C. Stopes. Heinemann

9 Easter, a Play; and Stories, by August Strindberg, trans. by V. S. Howard, 5/- net. Grant Richards

9 The Tudor Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, edited by E. E. Stoll; Pericles, edited by C. A. Smith, 1/- net each. Macmillan

## SCIENCE

*Principia Mathematica.* By Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell. Vol. III. (Cambridge University Press.)

In this volume the authors deal with series, quantity, and measurement, and thus approach more nearly than before the ordinary topics of mathematics. In the sections on series we have discussions of such properties as being well-ordered, compact, continuous, &c.; the connexion of series with ordinals; and the construction of Cantor's aleph-numbers. Throughout this part the importance of the theory of "types" is manifest, and by their exposition of it the authors have rendered a service not only to mathematics, but also to logic in general. Thus they give a solution of Burali-Forti's paradox about the greatest ordinal, and supply the true analysis of other celebrated puzzles, such as that of Epimenides the Cretan. Moreover, they show that in these paradoxes there is something more than a mere juggling with words, and that the attention paid to them has not been a waste of time.

The thoroughness of the treatise is well illustrated by the way in which it brings out the difficulties which still beset the general theory of classes, or more properly that of classes of classes. In the present work they appear mainly in the discussion of what the authors call "the axiom of infinity" and "the multiplicative axiom" respectively. The first is stated in several ways: one of these may be paraphrased as follows. If  $\rho$  is a class of any type which has the property of being "inductive," that is to say, one which can be associated with a cardinal number  $r$ , constructed from the cardinal 0 (or 1) by repeating the operation  $+1$ , then there is at least one object distinct from  $\rho$  or any of its parts or members, and by associating such an object with  $\rho$  we can deduce the new cardinal  $(r+1)$ . In this form it is more or less analogous to Cantor's original principle of the successive formation of transfinite ordinals; but it is more precise, in so far as it makes explicit reference to type, and is worded so as to take account of the existence of non-inductive cardinals.

One way of putting the multiplicative axiom is this. Let  $A$  be a class of classes,  $a, \beta, \gamma, \&c.$ , being its members, and let these minor classes be mutually exclusive, so that, for instance,  $a$  and  $\beta$  have no element in common. Then it is possible to form a class which takes one and only one member from each member of  $A$ . This looks absurdly obvious; but the difficulty is that every class must be defined by a common property of its elements, and although *ex hypothesi* this exists for  $A, a, \beta, \&c.$ , separately, it is not self-evident that there is a common

property belonging to precisely one element of  $a$ , one of  $\beta$ , &c., and to no other objects at all.

The importance of the multiplicative axiom is that, if it be granted, we can prove Zermelo's theorem that every class can be well-ordered. This is anything but obvious, as may be seen, for instance, by considering the set of points within a given sphere, or the set of all possible vectors in space.

The noticeable points about Part VI., which deals with quantity, are that we have a formal definition of ratio based upon a field of relations, and that all quantities are regarded, for mathematical purposes, as vectors (or, as we should prefer to say, polarized quantities): thus we have masses  $+m, -m$ , not  $m$  simply. Thus quantities are bound up with relations, and the connexion of "pure" and "applied" ratios is worked out from this point of view. The details are far too complicated to discuss here, but one important feature may be noticed. Ratios having been defined in a relational field, there is, in the first instance, a sharp distinction between a ratio and a number. This is interesting philosophically, as it brings us back to the standpoint of Euclid. The crux is to show that there is a one-one correspondence between numbers and ratios such that all the formal laws of arithmetic can be applied to ratios, with a proper interpretation of signs of operation, and so on. For this purpose the authors introduce what they (unfortunately) call "real numbers," meaning, in the first instance, segments of the series of ratios, and ultimately the relational sums of segments.

The final volume is to deal with geometry, and all students of first principles will look forward to its appearance. We earnestly hope that the authors themselves, or some equally competent authorities, will give us an outline of the new theories in a form that can be appreciated by English mathematical teachers. Admitting that the new notation is extremely valuable, perhaps indispensable for the full treatment of the more abstruse propositions, still we think many results of the highest importance can be expressed and proved in ordinary language, and ought to be accessible to every cultivated man. Newton, with his transcendent common sense, demolished a host of fallacies by remarking that they arose from confounding different kinds of infinity. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the present race of mathematicians is that they have precisely defined at least two individual arithmetical infinities, shown that a host of current assumptions are radically false, and produced unsolved problems which are in one way more elementary, in another way more abstruse, than anything the world has seen before.

It is only just to the Cambridge University Press and their staff to call attention to the taste and skill which they have shown in the casting of new type and the setting up of the text.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

**Bartlett (A. Cecil), GARDENING,** "People's Books," 6d. net. **Jack**

A practical handbook on the management of small gardens, in which the author has confined himself, in view of the limitations of space, to describing accurately the chief gardening operations, such as tillage by digging, hoeing, manuring and mulching, and propagation by cutting, grafting, budding, and other methods.

**Cotar (Charles), A TREATISE ON THE MINERAL WATERS OF VICHY,** for the Use of Practitioners, 4/- net. **Lewis**

In this book a consulting physician at Vichy details the theories concerning the origin of the waters of Vichy and their chemical, hygienic, and gaseous properties, and reviews their physiological action, relying on his own experience and the observations and contributions of his colleagues on the spot. One chapter is devoted to diseases of children, and another to a comparison between Carlsbad and Vichy. There is an efficient Index.

**Craig (John A.), SHEEP-FARMING IN NORTH AMERICA,** 6/6 net. **Macmillan**

Whereas the majority of the more comprehensive books on sheep have usually emphasized the production of wool, and have been largely devoted to diseases, the present volume considers sheep as playing an important part in intensive stock-farming. As originally planned by the late Prof. Craig, it was to have been more exhaustive, and to have contained a number of chapters pertaining to the breeding and handling of sheep on the range. As it now appears it contains many practical ideas that are the outcome of developments of recent years, and are not chronicled elsewhere in book-form. It is well illustrated with a number of photographs.

**Eugenics Review,** APRIL, 1/- net.

**The Society**

The present issue, which is a special Education Number, contains the various papers read at the Eugenics Education Conference held at the University of London on March 1st, and a report of the discussions which followed. The difficulties in introducing the subject of Eugenics into elementary schools are dealt with by Mr. W. A. Nicholls, ex-President of the National Union of Teachers; while Mr. J. H. Badley, Head Master of Bedales, brings forward a suggestion as to how the difficulties of teaching Eugenics generally may be overcome; and Miss Faithfull, Head Mistress of Cheltenham, gives some account of how they have already been met. 'Racial Responsibility as a Factor in the Formation of Character,' by the Head Master of Eton, and 'The Eugenic Ideal as a Factor in the Formation of Character,' by Miss Tuke, Principal of Bedford College, are further noteworthy contributions which should be read by all who are interested in education.

**Fowler (W. W.) and Donisthorpe (Horace St. John), THE COLEOPTERA OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS,** Vol. VI. (Supplement) **Lovell Reeve**

The last volume of this work was published in 1891. The present Supplement has been compiled in order to bring the whole work up to date, Mr. Fowler having had the assistance in its preparation of Mr. Donisthorpe, who has provided the part relating to fresh localities, and the paper on the British Myrmecophilous Coleoptera, besides undertaking the arrangement of the plates.

**Glynn (Ernest),** THE STUDY OF DISEASE IN THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS, ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COMMUNITY, WITH A PLEA FOR AN ANIMAL HOSPITAL, an Inaugural Lecture, delivered before the University of Liverpool on Friday, February 21, 1913, 1/

Liverpool University Press

This lecture, which is printed with a few alterations and additions, is worthy of the serious attention of the wider public to which it now appeals. The author makes out a strong case for an animal hospital.

**Herms (William B.), MALARIA: CAUSE AND CONTROL.** Macmillan

The material included in this volume is based on nearly four years of practical study of malaria in California, during which time almost every part of the State was visited. The author discusses the nature and causes of malaria in that country, and suggests the means by which it may be controlled and eventually stamped out. He also gives an account of the various crusades that have been initiated against it. He records the opinion that concerted action, backed by sufficient funds to carry on a scientific and systematic war against the Anopheles mosquito, is all that is needed to free California of malaria.

**Kirkman (F. B.), BRITISH BIRDS: DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE COMMONER SPECIES, THEIR NESTS AND EGGS,** "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

The author has succeeded, within a small compass, in compiling a guide to the study of all British birds except the rarest. Minute descriptions are given of their appearance, their nests and eggs, written in such a way as to be of use to the observer who has no special knowledge. The descriptions are accompanied by woodcuts by Mr. A. W. Seaby, and the author supplies some practical hints as to the method of using his book to the best advantage.

**Monographs on Inorganic and Physical Chemistry: OSMOTIC PRESSURE,** by Alexander Findlay, 2/6 net. Longmans

The aim of this series is to provide for advanced students a series of monographs embodying the results of modern research in the various branches of inorganic and physical chemistry.

This, the first monograph, is by the editor of the series. Inclusion of all the results of experiment would be out of place in such a work, and the author has wisely laid stress on the theoretical aspect, without, however, neglecting numerical results. The book should prove of great use to those for whom it is designed.

**Phillips (Percy), THE SCIENCE OF LIGHT,** "People's Books," 6d. net. Jack

A companion book to that on 'Radiation,' previously published in the same series. It provides in concise form what may be termed a detailed investigation of the nature of light and the laws which science has evolved of its working.

**Walter (Herbert Eugene), GENETICS, an Introduction to the Study of Heredity,** 6/6 net. Macmillan

In this book the author has made an attempt to summarize some of the more recent discussions of heredity in the biological world. The work is based on a course of lectures given at Brown University during the winter of 1911-12. It may be said to form a practical handbook of Genetics, the principles of which are in the later pages applied to man. The author states his conclusions clearly, adapting his language, as far as possible, to non-technical readers.

#### SOCIETIES.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC.**—April 23.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Frank I. Liveright was elected a Member.—Mr. Alfred Anscombe read the first part of a paper on 'The Names of Old-English Mint-Towns which occur in the Saxon Chronicles.' After indicating those editions of the Chronicle which are of most importance and reliability, and enumerating the different manuscripts and their respective places of origin, Mr. Anscombe proceeded to give a brief review of the peculiarities of the literary dialects of Old English. Three of these, namely, Kentish, West Saxon, and Mercian, as he showed by distributing the several manuscripts of the Chronicle among them, were to be regarded as of primary importance in all considerations when the objects were the classification and elucidation of the thousands of forms of place- and person-names which appear on the coins of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs. The salient peculiarities in the written forms of the three dialects having been briefly commented upon and partly explained, the lecturer then combated the time-honoured notion that the puzzling variations which are found in the manuscripts, and on many carefully-struck coins also, are attributable to the orthographical difficulties of their respective scribes and cuneaturs. He showed how conventional these variations really are, explaining that the language of Southern England was courtly and highly cultivated, and pointed out that as soon as the possibility that these forms were systematic and historical was recognized, scholars like Sweet and Sievers set to work to classify the forms, and eventually produced a reliable scheme of dialectical variations which the lecturer had tabulated, and the inclusion of which in his paper when printed would enable numismatists to understand such variations, for instance, as *Aegyl* and *Eyel* in the name of Aylesbury; as *Cialnoð* for Ceolnoð; *Heðe* for *Hyðe*; *Gleawm* and *Gleve* in the name of Gloucester; *Hert* and *Heort* in that of Hertford, &c.

Several other names of Old English mint-towns, such as Bedford, Durham, Exeter, and Ipswich, were examined; and the curious history of the name of Cambridge, as elucidated by Prof. Skeat, was also referred to.

Amongst the exhibitions were a new variety of the groat of Henry VII's second coinage, bearing annulets as stops and other deviations from the usual issue, by Mr. Lawrence; a penny of the Canterbury mint of Henry VIII., bearing an unrecorded legend, also groats and half-groats of Edward VI. retaining his father's portrait and name, by Mr. W. M. Maish; and examples of the new coinage for British Honduras and British West Africa, by Mr. Henry Garside.

**IRISH TEXTS.**—April 24.—Annual Meeting.—Prof. E. Quiggin in the chair.—The Report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull, and showed that two volumes had been published during the year, viz., Mr. J. G. O'Keeffe's edition of the Middle-Irish romance 'Buile Suibhne Geilt,' and the second volume of the poems of David O'Bruce Tair, edited by the Rev. J. MacErlean. Among the thirteen volumes which have been offered to the Society by various editors, two, which are likely to appear shortly, are of special interest. One of these is a collection of Irish folk-tales, which the President of the Society, Dr. Douglas Hyde, is editing, and the other a fourteenth-century astronomical tract, being a translation of Latin originals founded upon an Arabic treatise by Messahalah, a Jewish astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished before 800 A.D. Among the other announcements were several volumes of bardic poetry, Saints' Lives, and an Irish version of Statius.

The Financial Statement read by Mr. S. Boyle, Hon. Treasurer, showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory condition.

The Society numbers 663 members, and has published, since its foundation in 1899, fourteen volumes of Irish texts with translations and two Irish dictionaries.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

**MON.** Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly. Society of Engineers, 7.30.—Tidal Waters as a Source of Power. Mr. O. A. Battiscombe.

—Aristotelian, 8.—The Notion of the Truth in Bergson's Theory of Knowledge. Miss L. S. Stebbing.

—Society of Arts, 8.—Antiseptics and Disinfectants. Lecture by H. D. Sommerville. (Master Lecture.)

—Surveyors' Institution, 8.—The Valuation of Flats. Mr. F. T. Terry.

—Geographical, 8.30.—Frontier Work on the Bolivia-Brazil Boundary. Capt. H. A. Edwards.

**TUES.** Royal Institution, 5.—Second Physiological Inquiries: II. Equilibrium and the Sixth Sense. Prof. W. Stirling.

—Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.

—Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—Some Recent Work on Post-embryonic Geology and Anthropology. Rev. A. Irving.

—Cobden Institute, 8.30.—Australia and the Empire. Hon. W. A. Watt.

**TUES.** Zoological, 8.30.—Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestodes: X. On Two Species of Tapeworms from *Genetta dorsalis*. Dr. F. E. Beddoe.

—Entomological, 8.—Notes on the Larval Habits of the *Trichoptera* and *Trichopteridae*. Dr. J. A. Milne.

—Field Observations on the Enemies of Butterflies in Ceylon. Mr. J. C. F. Fryer.

**WED.** Linnean Society, 8.30.—Social Organization and Kinship. Lecture I. Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.

—Archaeological Institute, 4.20.

—Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—George Eliot. Prof. A. C. Benson.

—University College, 5.30.—Recent Legislation respecting Combination of Capital and Labour. Lecture II. Prof. Sir John Macdonell.

—Entomological, 8.—Pupal Coloration in *Papilio polytes*, Linn., and *The Larval Habits of the Tineid Moth Melasina erga*. Dr. F. J. Meyer.

—Physical, 8.—Redetermination of the Elastic Modulus of Aluminium, and 'The Density of Aluminium.' Dr. F. J. Dr. A. C. Cumming and Miss Elizabeth Gilchrist; and other Papers.

—Geological, 8.—The Bathonian Rocks of the Oxford District. Mr. M. Odling.

—The Petrology of the Kalgoorlie Goldfield, Western Australia. Mr. J. A. Thomson.

**THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—Florentine Tragedies: I. The Exile of Lorenzo. Lecture by A. J. Armitage.

—Royal, 4.30.—The Various Inclinations of the Electrical Axis of the Human Heart. Mr. A. D. Waller.

—Trypanosomes, pectorum. Surgeon-General Sir D. Bruce. Majors D. H. Hamerton and A. E. Hamerton, and Lady Bruce; and other Papers.

**FRI.** Society of Antiquaries, 9.30.

Astronomical, 8.

Royal Institution, 9.—Life-History of a Water Beetle. Mr. F. B. Browne.

**SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Humphrey Internal-Combustion Pumps.' Lecture I. Mr. H. A. Humphrey.

#### Science Gossip.

ON Saturday next, at the Royal Institution, Mr. H. A. Humphrey begins a course of two lectures on 'Humphrey Internal-Combustion Pumps.' The evening discourse on the day before will be delivered by Mr. Frank Balfour Browne on 'The Life-History of a Water Beetle,' and that on the 16th inst. by Capt. Cecil G. Rawling on 'The Pygmies of New Guinea.'

THE HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, which is to be opened in London towards the end of next month, will include some objects of exceptional interest, such as a collection of votive offerings for health, and another of amulets and charms used in English folk-medicine, which, recent meetings of the Folk-Lore Society have shown, still flourishes even in London.

THE SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY will hold their Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting at Castle Cary, on Tuesday, July 15th, and the two following days.

THE Summer Meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is to take place this year at Cambridge, and will begin on Monday, July 28th. Besides University receptions, excursions to Ely, Ipswich, and Bedford have been arranged.

THE YORKSHIRE SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY will be held at Whitby from August 4th to August 23rd. The buildings of the Council School have been lent by the Governors for the purpose. The course will consist of lectures, laboratory work, field work, and demonstrations, and there will be whole-day and half-day excursions.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE have ready for immediate publication an important book on aviation entitled 'Air Resistance and Aviation.' This book is from the French of M. G. Eiffel, who owns a well-known experimental laboratory at Auteuil. A large number of diagrams and plates, several photographs, and numerous tables of figures will be included.

THE DEATH was announced, in his fifty-ninth year, on Tuesday last of Prof. Fritz von Bramann, who attended the Emperor Frederick during his illness in 1887-8. He assisted Bergmann at the Berlin Klinik from 1887 to 1890, becoming in the latter year director of that of Halle. He published works on the *Processus Vaginalis* and *nasal dermoids*,

## FINE ARTS

*Michelangelo: a Record of his Life as told in his own Letters and Papers.*  
Translated and edited by Robert W. Carden. (Constable & Co.)

We know of an artist, at once highly critical and keenly anxious to keep within the bounds of the truth, who—when forced to give an opinion on an indifferent picture in the presence of its author—has always fallen back on the stock exclamation, "How extraordinarily interesting!" He maintains that the state of mind of painters who can give their lives to the manufacture of pointless works offers so curious a psychological problem that his tribute is literally true, as well as satisfying to the recipient.

It must be in some such sense that historic value is claimed for many of the letters included in his volume. Doubtless it is well that we should know that the correspondence of perhaps the mightiest genius of the Renaissance dealt mainly in prudent worldly platitudes and querulous complaints about financial and other worries. Nothing is more absurd than to suppose that genius is superior to such things, and the amount of vitality Michelangelo fretted away under stress of worldly annoyances might have painted two Sistine Chapels. Yet, when Mr. Carden assures us that his domestic letters have not hitherto received the attention they deserve—that it is in them that "we find revealed the peculiarities of his nature"—we are constrained to doubt both statements. As to the latter, we certainly find fully revealed certain characteristics of the great man, but they are so far from being peculiar to him that most of these letters might have been written by any honourable, irritable, good-hearted shopkeeper who fancied himself of noble descent. As to the former, surely the 'Vie de Michel Ange' of M. Romain Rolland laid so much stress on this, the reverse of the medal, that we were hardly able to discern in his portrait the calm, heroic figure which yet is Michelangelo.

Artistic matters are scarcely touched on in the letters included in this volume, which demonstrate the artist's life of consistent self-sacrifice and devotion to those ideals which guarantee the commercial stability and social respectability of a family—ideals which find their most complete expression in the comedies of Goldoni. Michelangelo's letters to his nephew read like extracts from the lectures which those formidable "heavy fathers" are perpetually delivering to recalcitrant, but in the end inevitably submissive, youth. Leonardo's love for his avuncular benefactor could hardly, one fancies, have been of the kind which casteth out fear. It is probably true, as Labiche shrewdly suggested in 'Le Voyage de M. Perrichon,' that we are more inclined to love those to whom we are of service than those who do services to us—

especially if both remind us of it a little; and it may well be that the great man was detested by the nephew who lived on his bounty.

If, indeed, these letters were signed by any other name, they would inevitably provoke such comment as is suggested by the names we have quoted. They themselves strike a constant note of tragedy, and, having regard to the potentialities of the principal actor, we cannot deny the importance of the often ridiculously trivial issues involved, or doubt the depth of his affection for relatives whom he overwhelms with querulous complaints, and whose individual happiness he would always subordinate to the task of raising the family to a slightly higher social status. The severity of mind which produced the tombs in the Medici Chapel was applied as passionately, in the field of practical life, to the task of prudent investment; of defence against real or imaginary swindlers; of promoting in the opinion of a world which he mistrusted a family as to whose merits he had few illusions—all by the exercise of an unending and painful economy which appears as the one heroic virtue. For a generation inclined to scorn that virtue as prosaic the revelation is perhaps notable. There is little to interest them in these letters from any other point of view.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

**Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, NORTHERN CIRCLE, for the Year ending 31st March, 1912, 1/4**

Panjab Govt. Public Works Dept.

Contains the usual Departmental Notes and a full report of the progress of the work of preservation and exploration of monuments. There are several Appendixes, giving details of expenditure, lists of photographs taken, drawings prepared, and acquisitions made for various museums during the year 1911-12.

**Asiatic Society of Bengal, INDEX TO THE NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENTS I. TO XVI. IN THE JOURNAL, 1904-11; and INDEX TO RARE MUGHAL COINS NOTICED IN THE NUMISMATIC SUPPLEMENTS I. TO XV. OF THE JOURNAL.**

Calcutta, Asiatic Society

Owing to the considerable number of novelties in the Mughal coinage that have come to light since the Numismatic Supplements were started in 1904, it has been thought advisable to bring out an Index of the rarer examples noticed in the Supplements which have been so far published.

**Déchelette (Joseph), MANUEL D'ARCHÉOLOGIE : Vol. II. ARCHÉOLOGIE CELTIQUE OU PROTOHISTORIQUE: Part II. PREMIER ÂGE DU FER, OU ÉPOQUE DE HALLSTATT, 15fr.; APPENDICES (Supplément), 5fr.**

In this new volume of his 'Celtic Archaeology' M. Déchelette once again gives evidence of the qualities which mark the work of a typical French scholar: clearness and precision of statement, a feeling for style, and a love of logic and general ideas. The period he deals with is the Hallstatt epoch (900-500 B.C.), the close of the Bronze Age, and the first Iron Age among the Celts of

Gaul, and his treatment involves a study of the origin of the iron industry in Greece and Italy, the origin and migrations of the Celts, and the foundation of Marseilles, before he enters on the special Hallstatt remains in France. Much attention is devoted to the trade routes. The earliest was by sea round the Mediterranean coast—to Cornwall for tin, Ireland for gold, and the Baltic and Frisian coasts for amber. The second, dating from the Bronze Age (about 2000 B.C.), was that by which the Hyperboreans sent their gifts of amber, &c., wrapped in wheaten straw, to Delos. It ran between the Adriatic and Scandinavia, by Noricum and the valleys of the Moldau and the Elbe, and by it the knowledge of iron travelled north and westward, as well as the spiral in ornament. The third route is that of the Argonauts, and dates from the Hallstatt and La Tène epochs. It ran from the Adriatic to the Rhone and the Rhine by the Po and Ticino valleys and the Swiss lakes, and its branches pass La Tène and Hallstatt. Marseilles did not begin to trade with Central Gaul till the La Tène period was well established, having been cut off by the belt of hostile Ligurian tribes to the north from the Rhone trade. In the fifth century B.C. the Celts extended from the Iberian Peninsula and France to the countries of the Upper Rhine and Upper Danube; in the third they spread over Europe from Britain and Iberia, through Gaul, North Italy, and Southern Central Europe, to the Black Sea, while scattered tribes were established in Thrace and Asia Minor.

The reason of this accession of power is assigned by M. Déchelette to the introduction of iron-working. In the Bronze Age the Celts of Gaul were dependent for their weapons on foreigners—in Cornwall or Portugal—and had little to offer in exchange, so that they were poor and feebly armed. When iron-working was introduced into Gaul, as a highly developed art, the Celts were freed from this rather dangerous subjection, and wherever a forest was near iron ore, a forge could be set going and iron produced. This happened especially in Burgundy, Berry, and Champagne, and hardly were the Celts armed when they turned southward to throw the iron sword in the scale against Rome.

Another very interesting and less debatable chapter is on the spread of ornament in this period, which is on well-known lines—the European or geometric style invaded by Hellenic influences. The little chapter on Amulets which ends the book is of first-rate importance.

We note a very good map showing the Hallstatt swords and poignards found in France, and Appendixes containing lists of Hallstatt bronze swords, La Tène graves, and an inventory of the objects found in some of them.

**Handbook to the Stratford-upon-Avon Festival, with Articles by F. R. Benson, Arthur Hutchinson, Reginald R. Buckley, and Cecil J. Sharp, 1/ net.**

Allen

This little volume is intended at once to supplement and condense, not to supersede, the library edition of 'The Shakespeare Revival,' published two years ago. Mr. F. R. Benson contributes a paper on 'The Festival Idea.' Mr. Arthur Hutchinson supplies a record of the work achieved by the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford during the year, and discusses the further developments of the Shakespearean Memorial Association. There is also a well-written article by Mr. Reginald Buckley on 'The Nature of Drama,' and an account by Mr. Cecil Sharp of the Stratford-upon-Avon Vacation School of Folk-Song and -Dance.

**Katalog einer Sammlung von Gemälden älterer und neuerer Meister, Miniaturen, Handzeichnungen, Stichen, Versteigerung zu Cöln, Mittwoch, den 7 Mai. Cologne, Lempertz.**

The six pages of plates show the variety of the pictures to be sold. The section of Old Masters is particularly worth attention.

**Lawrence (Sir Thomas), An EXHIBITION OF SIXTY DRAWINGS: CATALOGUE, with Descriptive Notes by Algernon Graves, and Foreword by C. Reginald Grundy.**

26, King Street, St. James's

Sir Thomas Lawrence was one of the infant prodigies of art. When he was only ten years old he set up as a professional maker of portraits in crayons at Oxford, and, though his reputation was merely local till he entered the Royal Academy schools eight years later, the performances of his youth are now regarded with considerable respect and interest. Indeed, many good judges incline to the opinion that, notwithstanding his eminence as a painter, he was even greater with the pencil than with the brush, and consequently the exhibition of sixty of his drawings, opened last week at 26, King Street, St. James's, is an event of unusual importance.

Probably the earliest drawing in this collection is 'Sir Thomas Lawrence when a Boy' (2), a rough sketch for the portrait engraved in Williams's 'Life,' and executed not later than 1780. To this year, when Lawrence was twelve, belongs the dated portrait of his sister, 'Miss Anne Lawrence' (3), a remarkable performance, notable for the clean precision of the profile. As he grew older Lawrence relied less on expressive outline for his rendering of form, and more on delicately graduated shading. Two spirited studies (Nos. 32 and 33) of a fascinating but unknown lady are quite impressionist in handling, built up by an emphatic notation of light and shade.

Most visitors, however, will agree that the "clou" of the collection is the exquisite profile of 'Mrs. Wolff' (19), a delicate masterpiece of the artist's earlier maturity. Mr. Algernon Graves, whose descriptive notes give additional value to this record, justly regards the 'Mrs. Wolff' as a supreme example of the artist's concentrated power, "the swift, supple execution, so easy, yet so well informed, its spontaneity not marred by over-elaboration, going to show that the artist produced the work in a single sitting, before second thoughts could originate to conflict with the homogeneity of his original conception."

Another exquisite drawing, also delicately coloured, shows the three beautiful daughters of Lord Maryborough, 'Lady Bagot, Viscountess Burghersh, and Lady Fitzroy Somerset' (41), a variant of the drawing done for these ladies' uncle, the Duke of Wellington, and an improvement, inasmuch as here the heads only are shown. The other drawing gives the three in full length, and illustrates the well-known fact that Lawrence's figures are rarely so well executed as his heads.

**Victoria and Albert Museum: TOOLS AND MATERIALS USED IN ETCHING AND ENGRAVING, a Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection exhibited in the Museum, 1d.**

Stationery Office

The collection of which this is a descriptive catalogue is at present exhibited in the Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design (Room 74), the objects being numbered and labelled exactly in accordance with the text of the present edition. This collection was prepared in the Engraving School of the Royal College of Art by the assistant teacher (Miss C. M. Pott), under the direction of Mr. Frank Short, who has supplied technical notes.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

THE critic's starting-point, a puzzle in dealing with a large and miscellaneous collection, is happily settled for him this year by the presence, in the place of honour in the big room, of a large portrait group of *T.M. the King and Queen, T.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, Buckingham Palace*, 1913 (170).

That such a group should be worthy of respectful consideration is in itself a thing sufficiently rare for us to be allowed to congratulate Mr. Lavery and every one concerned, the mock heroics of Mr. A. S. Cope's portrait of *H.M. the King* (192) serving to remind us of what Royal portraits have lately been like in this country. We can understand that in State portraiture complete intimacy may be ill-advised; that in a democratic country there may be allowances made for popular ideals of Royalty; but these ideals need not surely be based so exclusively on the aesthetic tastes of the least-cultured portion of the electorate. Mr. Lavery's group, while posed with an ease and naturalness which gives it quite a domestic look compared with the stilted arrangements we are accustomed to, is yet designed with some regard to conventional suitability. The King stands upright in semi-military rigidity; the Queen sits on a sofa in decorous composure; while to the Princess, seated on a lower stool just in front of it, is accorded a pose of more negligent grace, and the Prince of Wales, in correct subordination, leans on the back of the sofa, which is useful in binding the group together. It seems all very obvious, but it strikes the sensible mean between symbolism and intimacy just as clearly as the sham actuality of Orchardson's 'Four Generations' missed it and dropped into sentimental journalism.

The dangerous part of the group is, of course, the figure of the King, which, stiff as a ramrod, and most useful for that reason as giving, by comparison, greater geniality to the by no means familiar postures of the other personages in the group, might readily itself become absurd but that it is humanized by comparison with the stark upright lines of the window openings to the right of the canvas. By these the perpendicular lines of the picture—which constitute the dominant element—are well distributed (the introduction of a slender, graceful palm, its tip just nodding against the light, is a charming enrichment), and the eye is carried up to the shadowy spaces of a lofty, dignified interior, which thus becomes one of the principal personages in the picture. Rightly so, for by painting his Royal Family really in Buckingham Palace, and not merely in front of part of one of the rooms, the artist makes his historic interior a symbol for that permanent influence of hereditary position which is one of its justifications, atmosphere and tradition modifying conceivably the action of personal inclination. The modern method of painting, with its insistence on the close relationship between figures and their surroundings, is very apt for suggesting this reflex influence upon a noble family of the house it has inhabited for generations, and we have only to compare with Mr. Lavery's picture Mr. Llewellyn's *Her Majesty the Queen* (205) to realize its advantages. Perhaps, in deference to the atmosphere of gallantry of the United Service Club, Her Majesty is credited in the latter picture with more obvious feminine attractiveness than Mr. Lavery's design permits; but in this, as in his similar picture last year, Mr. Lavery, while doing it better than most of

his predecessors, adheres to the method of Royal portraiture to which we are accustomed in this country. In the worse examples of this genre the pose and proportions of the figure may be ridiculous fictions, but they are displayed under a pitilessly searching light which bolsters up that fundamental falsity with a most circumstantial actuality of detail. The velvet is evidently velvet of the most expensive kind; the gold, gold; the ermine, real ermine; the jewels docketed as in an inventory. Just as Mr. Lavery's art is, in its kind, suited to an aristocracy, however humble, so this should be the art of the parvenu, and it sometimes attains the beauty of suitability when exercised on provincial mayors desperately proud of their chains of office. From the impersonal point of view of a complete stranger to the sitter, Mr. Salisbury's *Bishop of Nottingham* (443)—so delighted with his clothes—has a like humorous suitability.

Clearly the copious display of badges of rank is but a poor symbol for nobility: the ease with which they sit on the wearer is everything. Similarly, the degree to which a man is at home in a room is measured, not by the importance in his eyes of its familiar details, but by the degree to which he instinctively accommodates himself to its main dimensions, so that he could walk swiftly among the furniture in the dark. Relativity rather than actuality must thus be the note of any dignified portraiture, and Mr. Lavery deserves credit for having been the first to introduce into this particular backwater of Royal portraiture the living principle which long ago penetrated into every other department of Art. It has made his group more intelligent, more dignified, more significant, than anything of the sort we have had in modern times, but also much more difficult to carry through. Well designed and well intentioned, it is imperfectly painted. Faced by a complex group under a complex and doubtless changing lighting, he shows neither the science to trace out with any great delicacy the perspective of rays of light crossing from several windows, nor the blunt brutality to generalize their effect as amounting to a firm light on the side planes, a definite half-tone on the front planes throughout the group. That half-tone has never been designed in its general disposition over the figures, and, perhaps in consciousness of its dubious placing, the artist has introduced it timidly—too near in tone to the full lights for plastic consistency. The lights in the picture are thus chalky and flat, the shadows vapoury and unsubstantial. The work, however, if to some extent a failure, is an honourable one: more respectable, after all, than a certain Royal group by Gainsborough in our own National Gallery.

The difficulty of relating a group of figures as a plastic design is shirked in amusing fashion by Mr. George Henry in his portrait-group *The Reading* (316). As a linear design in the flat this is pretty enough, but when the attempt is made to read it in terms of space, as is clearly desirable when each object is so pitilessly solid, Mr. Henry adroitly slices off the bottom of the picture, and with it the ground which supports his figures, and we find ourselves in an impasse. In the immediate foreground is a large hat, fully modelled. Behind it, but in no precisely defined relative position, is the greater part of a lady's figure, also fully modelled; further into the picture a second, further on a third—still in no definable relations one with the other. Further back again is a tree trunk, running right through to meet the ground at some invisible and unknown point. Behind that is another tree,

of origin as uncertain; then, only, the landscape begins, and the behaviour of the element of projection in the plastic design becomes controllable. If Mr. Henry's object in designing a picture thus was to balk the critic who might point out that it was wrong from a realistic point of view, one may admit that he floors the examiners and secures a bare "pass"; but is it worth while to deny oneself one of the principal means of securing structural unity and compactness lest one should lose not only that, but also the less essential quality of literal representation? In a less degree there is a similar weakness in the much finer linear design of Sir Alfred East's landscape *From Rivington Pike, Bolton* (168). The three successive folds of land which cross the picture completely from side to side fail to suggest the connexion which must exist in the hidden stretches of ground between them.

Revolutionary critics would be justified in demanding the renunciation of the modern painter's equipment as mere realism and a hindrance to design if, side by side with the increasing power of rendering the appearances of nature, there had not grown up a recognition of the symbolic character of each new element (whether of perspective or physical anatomy or colour analysis) introduced into painting, and a disposition to value it, not for the copiousness, but for the consistency, with which it is utilized. It is a lack of this sensibility, rather than a lack of realistic cleverness, which makes most of the pictures here ugly things in the sense of presenting no intimate analogy with the general laws permeating the universe. Thus Mr. Sargent's Sorolla-like studies of Southern light (135, 229, 271) show great knowledge of illumination, but without delight in the superior beauty of a delicate notation, of a simple sequence of tones closely studied as to their significance, as compared with a complex jumble of differently coloured and shaped objects set down with sufficient justness to make it, at any rate, clear what they are meant for. He can model a number of figures at different distances up the picture in vivid character (see *Hospital at Granada*, 135), but he has neither the draughtsman's absorption in opposing types, so as to display them as variants of a few simple structural principles combined in different proportion, nor the enthusiasm for maintaining so just a ratio of simplification of tone along with angle that modelling would vanish at an ideal horizon as lines vanish to a point. He can foreshorten quite deceptively (witness the man on the stretcher), but rather by a touch suggestive of the retreating surface than by revelation of unexpected sections. We do not charge Mr. Sargent with dull imitation such as is shown in marvellous perfection in Mr. Frank Craig's *Installation of Sir John Curtis as Lord Mayor of Cardiff* (376), materially so close to Nature, and in spirit so distant. The complaint is, indeed, more bitter than that. Mr. Sargent's pictures are not the result of mere dexterity, but are based on considerable knowledge of general principles of profound significance. He treats them without regard for their intrinsic beauty, utilizing them with irreverent familiarity to give us the illusion of a Cook's tour. Works of no greater insight from less active minds are not thus unsatisfactory; and to end this necessarily imperfect record of first impressions on a note of praise, we draw attention in the Room of Small Pictures (IX.) to the scholarly perfection of Mr. Buckingham Pocock's *Church Interior* (731) on the one hand, and the naive charm of Mr. Abdo's *Sombre Day* (713) on the other.

#### OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE paintings of Mr. J. W. Inness at the Chenil Gallery show the qualities of large and tranquil massing which we are accustomed to expect from him, and a considerable variety in the physiognomy of the scenes which he sums up in such simple designs. His curiosity as to natural colour seems, however, to have weakened a little, and, while the linear systems of his pictures are varied, the colour-schemes are monotonous in comparison with those he has previously given us. There is in the execution of the pictures, moreover, a certain bald directness a little akin to that of the pavement artist.

Mr. F. Mayor's landscapes at the Goupil Gallery are less naive and less original than those of Mr. Inness, but the exhibition, by its spontaneity and the sustained charm of its colour, will be a pleasant surprise to those who have seen only an occasional drawing by Mr. Mayor in circumstances which stressed his rather offhand execution. Complete these sketches are in a way, resembling the slightest of Brabazon's water-colours, and having something of the same condensed suggestiveness. The older artist doubtless had a certain sweetness of form, the legacy from an early period of careful drawing; but we are not sure that Mr. Mayor's more masculine and abrupt draughtsmanship is not more to the point. The show is of the kind most typical of our day. Painters of some capacity and no definite ambition seem to drop into these impressions of travel by a kind of gregarious instinct.

The Three Arts Club Exhibition at the Baillie Gallery might be an annexe of the show (Art and Artists) at the New Grosvenor Galleries. As certain flowers bloom at certain periods of the year, so the opening of the Academy synchronizes with these collections of just the same sort of work, which at other times is usually leavened with something more enterprising. Miss Ruth Hollingsworth (13) and Miss Margarethe Wellschafft (112) among the painters, and Mr. Courtenay Pollock (164) with a small statuette, are the principal members exhibiting. From the honorary members come an early Sargent (*Egyptian Profile*, 106), which represents him satisfactorily; a colourless landscape (15), by Mr. Nicholson; and an indifferently drawn figure study (25), by Mr. Glyn Philpot. An elaborate drawing, *Off for the Holidays* (168), by the well-known poster designer Mr. F. Taylor, challenges unfavourable comparison with the fine essays in the same genre by M. Jules Guérin.

Mr. David Edström, who is exhibiting at the Paterson Gallery, Old Bond Street, belongs to the school of modern Italian picturesque sculpture, which, derived perhaps in some mysterious way from Bacio Bandinelli, flowered most brilliantly and unexpectedly in Rodin. Mr. Edström is not of the stature of the latter, but is a clever caricaturist, comparable, perhaps, with Prince Troubetzkoy. *The Old Italian Soldier* (17), or the boldly unsymmetrical portrait *Dr. Gösta Forssell* (13) shows him at his best.

In Mr. Frank Brangwyn's contributions to the Exhibition of Lithographs at the Berlin Photographic Company's gallery there is considerable vigour, but the geniality of the medium does not exercise the restraint on his too prodigal productiveness which etching has sometimes offered. Among the German exhibitors Fritz Boehle (53) is one of the strongest by sheer, hard, matter-of-fact delineation; while a woman, Kathe Kollwitz, has the best lithograph of all in an uncatalogued poster.

#### SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS'S PICTURES.

FRIDAY in last week was a day of high prices at Messrs. Christie's. In the sale of Sir Lionel Phillips's collection a landscape by Gainsborough realized over 20,000*l.*, while two portraits by Nattier fetched over 3,000*l.* each, and a third nearly 5,000*l.* Pastels.—F. Boucher, *A Lady in a Garden*, walking on a terrace; in white dress, with small ruff round her neck, 33*l.*; *A Lady with a Fan*, in white dress, walking away, and holding up her fan in her right hand, 23*l.* Nattier, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress with lace trimming, 16*l.* 15*s.*

Pictures.—G. B. Moroni, *Vittorio Michiel*, in black cloak over a crimson tunic; the figure to the left, with the head turned towards the front, 27*l.* R. Cosway, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress trimmed with gold muslin and braid; gold sash, 21*l.* 5*s.* Gainsborough, *The Market-cart*, on a road in the foreground a large wagon drawn by three horses, and seated in it three women and two children, 20,16*l.* Hopper, *Portrait of a Lady*, in short-waisted dress of black silk, cut low in front; standing on a terrace, resting her left hand upon a balustrade, 65*l.*; *Portrait of a Lady*, in white bodice open at the neck; her hair done low over the forehead, 54*l.* Lawrence, Mrs. Siddons, in yellow dress edged with fur; blue sash and scarf; seated, 1,890*l.* Reynolds, *A Girl and Dog*, the girl seated, holding a brown-and-white spaniel in her arms, 99*l.* 10*s.* Master Hare, in white frock with mauve sash, 28*l.* 10*s.* Romney, Miss Arabella Margaretta Phipps, in white dress and white muslin turban, seated on a red sofa, 81*l.*

French School.—Nattier, *Le Point du Jour*: *Portrait of the Marquise de la Tournelle*, in loose white dress; reclining upon a cloud, and holding in her right hand a crystal ewer; her left hand holding a flaming torch; the morning star arises above her head, 3,25*l.*; *Le Silence*: *Portrait of the Marquise de Flavacourt*, in loose dress; her right hand raised in the act of commanding silence, in her left the bow and arrow she has taken from Cupid, 4,830*l.*; Lord Brooke, seated in a Louis XV. gold chair before a spinet, 3,36*l.* H. Rigaud, *Portrait of a French Nobleman*, in armour, and wearing the blue ribbon of the Order of St. Esprit, 75*l.* Watteau, *Summer*: *Ceres*, seated upon the clouds, holding a sickle in her right hand, 65*l.* The total of the sale was 40,823*l.*

#### ENGLISH PORTRAITS AND WORKS BY OLD MASTERS.

In the supplementary sale which followed the dispersal of Sir Lionel Phillips's pictures prices again ruled high, a portrait by Lawrence, and one by Romney, each exceeding 6,000*l.*

F. Guardi's picture entitled *A Colonnade in Venice*, showing a lady, a gentleman, and other figures walking under some arches, and Hopper's *Portrait of Mungo Ferguson*, in dark-green coat and white stock, were sold together for 1,029*l.* Ralph Earle, *Portrait of the Artist's Wife*, in white dress, with yellow sash and black lace shawl, seated, holding a scroll, 32*l.* 10*s.* M. Gérard, *L'Espoir du Retour*, and an engraving by D. Gérard, 22*l.* 10*s.* Perugino, *The Nativity*, the Virgin and St. Joseph adoring the Infant Child; a ruined stable on the left, 22*l.* 10*s.* School of Matsys, *The Virgin and Child*, the Virgin in green dress and crimson cloak, seated in a landscape, nursing the Infant Saviour, 42*l.* F. Guardi, *A Canal Scene*, Venice, in the centre a large palace, several gondolas in the foreground, 2,415*l.*; *A View on the Grand Canal*, Venice, a regatta day, 2,257*l.* 10*s.* J. van Kessel, *A River Scene*, a winding road leading down to the bend of a river, which runs under a sandy cliff, 693*l.* Rev. W. Peters, *Love in her Eyes* (sits Playing), and a framed print by J. R. Smith, 28*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, Mrs. Mordaunt, in white dress, cut low at the neck and trimmed with gold braid; her hair adorned with a gauze veil, 37*l.*; Lady Anne Fortescue, in pale mauve dress, trimmed with ermine over a white bodice, and wearing a black ribbon round her neck, 1,260*l.* Lawrence, Lady Orde and Child, Lady Orde in yellow dress with short sleeves and blue waistband; seated on a crimson chair, holding her young daughter, 6,720*l.* Romney, Admiral John Faithful Fortescue, in blue uniform with white facings, white stock, powdered hair, in an oval, 1,596*l.*; Master Thornhill, in white frock cut low and square at the neck, seated on a stone beneath a tree, a Pomeranian dog lying by his side, 6,090*l.* Raeburn, Mrs. Wedderburn, in brown dress with short sleeves; a gold chain round her neck, 840*l.*; James Wedderburn, Solicitor-General for Scotland, in dark-blue coat, with brass buttons, yellow vest, and white stock, 483*l.* N. Largilliére, Louis XV., when boy, in crimson satin dress, standing in a garden, holding a bow and arrow, 31*l.*

The total of this sale was 27,188*l.* 14*s.*

## Musical Gossip.

'OBERST CHABERT,' an opera by a new composer, Herr Hermann von Waltershausen, was produced at Covent Garden, under the direction of Herr Rottenberg, on Thursday last week. The composer also wrote the libretto, founded on Balzac's 'Colonel Chabert.' His story, arranged as a drama, would be effective. For an opera, however, the scenes with the barrister Derville are dull. We cannot, by the way, recall any opera in which a lawyer plays a prominent part. The discussions with Chabert and his wife Rosine are non-emotional, and the wife, by her heartless conduct throughout, creates no sympathy.

Weber, in spite of an unsatisfactory book for 'Euryanthe,' managed to write for it some of his best music, but he was a genius, and had had long experience of the stage. Herr von Waltershausen's music lacks character, and in the very few moments in which music had a chance of exerting its power, there was only a feeble answer to the call. The first work of a composer ought, however, to be judged leniently; for the earliest operas of many great men gave little, if any promise of what they afterwards achieved. So may it be, let us hope, with Herr von Waltershausen. Of the performers, Herr Rudolf Hofbauer was very good. All the parts, of which there are only six, were indeed well filled, except that of Rosine, in which Fräulein Perard-Petzl, an excellent artist, sang as if she did not care for her music, or was not sufficiently acquainted with it.

'SIEGFRIED' was given yesterday week, and in the long first act both Herr Cornelius as Siegfried, and Herr Bechstein as Mime, were admirable, though one could not but feel that the former was somewhat exhausted towards the close. And no wonder! Herr Nikisch's reading as conductor was fresh and powerful, while the forest music has never been given with greater delicacy. His enforced absence on Monday was unfortunate, but Herr Paul Drach conducted with considerable ability. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel has many excellent qualities, but her presence is not sufficiently commanding for a Brünnhilde.

HUMPERDINCK'S 'Königskinder' will be revived at Covent Garden on Monday, when Fräulein Fax, a new-comer, will take the part of the Goose-girl.

BESIDES the current performances of 'The Ring' at Covent Garden, it is to be presented next week in English by the Quinlan Opera Company to a Birmingham audience.

SIR HERBERT TREE AND MR. THOMAS BEECHAM, having secured the exclusive rights of Dr. Strauss's 'Ariadne auf Naxos,' recently produced at Stuttgart, intend to give a special series of eight performances of it. Sir Herbert Tree will impersonate M. Jourdain, and will himself superintend the dramatic portion of the work. Mr. Thomas Beecham, with his Symphony Orchestra, will be responsible for the music. The first performance will take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

THE directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra have engaged Mr. Arnold Schönberg to conduct one of his most recent works during their next season's concerts. We have not forgotten his orchestral pieces which Sir Henry J. Wood produced, and it will be interesting to see whether he will offer us something less peculiar, and, we may add, irritating.

THE concert of the Handel Society at Queen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, was doubly interesting in that Dr. Henschel made his first appearance since he was appointed conductor, and that a work of his was given for the first time in England. The 'Solemn Prelude' by Coleridge-Taylor was placed at the head of the programme, in memory of the composer, the late conductor of the Society. Handel's 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day' was also performed. Here and there are touches of the great Handel, but they are few and far between. The selection was no doubt well meant, but the concert was too long. Dr. Henschel's 'Requiem' contains much that is impressive; moreover, it is ably written for the voices. Though there is no lack of emotion, the workmanship shows a skilled and firm hand. The composer was evidently not using his art for self-glory, but to add force to the words. Its length seems open to criticism, but we will not judge it till we have heard it under more suitable conditions. The soloists were Miss Carrie Tubb, Miss Muriel Foster, and Messrs. Gervase Elwes and F. H. Grisewood. Although there was some very good singing by the choir, it was unequal, and towards the close the sopranos were getting tired. The balance of tone between voices and orchestra was not always satisfactory.

MR. ERNEST SCHELLING, who gave a recital at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, is a poet-pianist. His Chopin selections were all familiar. His velvety touch and splendid technique are well known, but his interpretations were fascinating: through the letter he got at the true spirit of the music. Two Études—one from each set—were given with rare charm. Mr. Schelling in the Nocturnes just crossed the border line which divides sentiment from sentimentality, but Chopin himself at times did the same: hence the pianist was fully justified.

AN interesting concert was given at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Madame Hill Rivington played Corelli's Folia Variations, accompanied by violoncello instead of harpsichord. Most violin sonatas in the seventeenth century used (says Miss Rivington) to be played with 'cello accompaniment; and, indeed, the violin sonatas of Corelli, Bassani, and Tartini were published to be accompanied by "violone o cembalo," "violone" being the old name for the 'cello. This effect is good, and in any case better than that of a modern pianoforte. Madame Rivington, by the way, played her part as written; almost always it is much modernized. Corelli himself probably made additions in playing, but in the spirit of his day.

MADAME MELBA, who is due at Covent Garden after the close of the German season, will celebrate this year the twenty-fifth anniversary of her first appearance there, which took place on May 24th, 1888, in 'Lucia di Lammermoor.'

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
MON. Arturo Gatti's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, 'Eolian Hall.  
— Kochanski, Swinton, and Hamilton Hart's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Georg von Lalewicz's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
TUES. Giuliano Novara's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
— Robert Green's Vocal Recital, 3.15, 'Eolian Hall.  
— D'Onyszkiewicz's Song Recital of Slavonic Compositions, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— F. S. Kelly's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, 'Eolian Hall.  
— Margaret Ferber's Choral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.  
WED. Shiroki Symphony Orchestra, Queen's Hall.  
— Sven Scholander's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— London Trio, 8.30, 'Eolian Hall.  
— Señor Joan Mamen's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
— Donald F. Tovey's Chelsea Concert, 8.30, 'Eolian Hall.  
THURS. Harold Bauer's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
— Helen Fayrobanks' Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

## Dramatic Gossip.

WE can agree with Mr. Louis Meyer in designating his new production at the Strand an original farce. 'The Chaperon' is certainly broad farce, and in that line any originality disposes one to hopefulness. The central idea of the collaborators—Jocely Brandon and Frederic Arthur—is the provision at a fashionable restaurant of a gentleman who shall represent himself as the husband of any lady careful of her reputation who has accepted an invitation to dine from a male admirer. The professional chaperon having overtaxed his digestive capacity in the exercise of his duty, his place is taken by an amateur, with consequent complications, which were appreciated by the first-night audience last Saturday.

Mr. Cyril Keightley put plenty of "go" into the name-part. Mr. Dagnall—as a hypocritical social-reform M.P. who, encountered by his wife while entertaining an actress, has to pass the lady and the chaperon off as Mr. and Mrs. Jones—won most of the laughter by time-honoured foolery. Miss Ada King as a spinster—pseudo-suffragette—was excellent; and Miss Ethel Dane achieved a certain amount of daintiness as an actress and escaped vulgarity, a creditable feat in view of the introduction of the paraphernalia of the bedroom into the sitting-room scene.

For those who were in time for the curtain-raiser "The Quaints" provided a spirited half-hour's entertainment of song and dance.

THE first of three matinées of 'Julius Caesar' was given at the Court Theatre on Tuesday last, the object being to extend a welcome to Mr. Victor Wiltshire, who was wounded in a stage duel some time ago, and has now sufficiently recovered to resume work. The play—the production of which distinctly merits praise—was staged in the new style, scenery being to all intents and purposes dispensed with, and was divided into three acts, the curtain, however, being lowered between the scenes.

Mr. Wiltshire played the title rôle, but neither he nor Mr. Henderson Bland as Brutus was very convincing, the honours of the acting resting with Mr. James Berry, an impassioned Mark Antony, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, who made a fine and human figure of Cassius, though his delivery was occasionally a trifle too rapid. Calphurnia and Portia were well played by Miss Florence Born and Miss Marion Plarr respectively. The last of the matinées takes place on Tuesday next at half-past 2.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. H. S.—H. D. D.—A. M.—C. F.—C. C. S.—Received.

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